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THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

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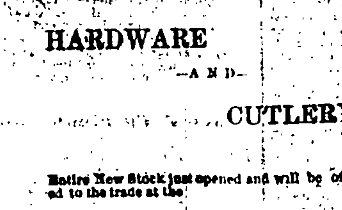
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Select Reading.

WIDOW COBB'S FIRST LOVE.

The fire crackled cheerfully on the broad hearth of the old farm-house kitchen, a cat and three kittens basked in the warmth, and a decrepid yellow dog, lying full in the reflection of the yellow blaze, wrinkled his black nose approvingly, as he turned his hind feet where his fore feet had been. Over the chimney hung several fine hams and pieces of dried beef. Apples were festooned along the ceiling, and crooked neck squashes vied with red peppers and slips of dried pumpkins in garnishing each window frame. There were plants, too, on the window ledges—horse shoe geraniums and dew plants, and a monthly rose, just budding, to say nothing of pots of violets that perfumed the whole place when they took it into their heads to bloom. The floor was carefully swept, the chairs had not a speck of dust upon [them; the] long settle near the fireplace shone as if it had just been varnished, and the eight-day clock in the corner had its white face newly washed, and seemed determined to tick the louder for it. Two [arm] chairs were drawn up at a cozy distance from the hearth and each other; a candle, a newspaper, a pair of spectacles, a dish of red cheeked apples and a pitcher of cider, filled the table between them. In one of the chairs sat a comfortable looking woman of about forty-five, with cheeks as red as the apples, and eyes as dark and bright as they had ever been, resting her elbow on the table, and her head upon her hands, and looked thoughtfully into the fire. This was the widow Cobb—'relict' of Deacon Levi Cobb, who had been mouldering in the dust in the Bytown churchyard for more than seven years. She was thinking of her dead husband, properly—because her work being done, and the servant gone to bed—the sight of his empty chair at the other side of the table, and the silence of the room made her a little lonely.

"Seven years!" so the widow's reverie ran. "It seems as if 'twas more than fifty—and yet I don't look so very old either. Perhaps its not having any children to bother my life out, as other people have. They may say what they like, children are more plague than profit—that's my opinion. Look at my sister Jerusha with her six boys. She's worn to a shadow—and I'm sure they have done it, though she will never own it."

The widow took an apple from the dish, and began to peel it.

"How dreadful fond Mr. Cobb used to be of these grafts, poor fellow, for I don't suppose they have apples where he's gone to. Heigho! I remember well how I used to throw apple parings over my head, when I was a girl, to see who I was going to marry."

Mrs. Cobb stopped short and blushed. In those days she did not know Mr. Cobb, and was always looking eagerly to see if the peel had formed a capital S. Her meditation took a new turn.

"How handsome Sam Payson was, and how much I used to care for him. Jerusha says he went away from our village just after I did, and no one has heard of him since. And what a silly thing that quarrel was. If it had not been for that"—

Here came a long pause, during which the widow looked very steadfastly at the empty arm chair of Levi Cobb deceased. Her fingers playing carelessly with the apple paring; she drew it safely towards her, and looked around the room.

"Upon my word it is very ridiculous, and I don't know what the neighbors would say if they saw me."

Still the plump fingers drew the peal nearer.

"But they can't see me—that's a comfort—and the cat and old Bowse will never know what it means. Of course I don't believe anything about it."

The paring hung gracefully from her hand.

"But still I should like to try; it would seem like old times, and——"

Over head it went, and curled up quietly on the floor at a little distance; old Bowse, who always slept with one eye open, saw it fall, and marched deliberately up to smell it.

"Bowse, Bowse, don't touch it!" cried his mistress; and bending over it with a beating heart she turned as red as fire. There was as handsome a capital S as one could wish to see.

A loud knock came suddenly at the door. The dog growled, and the widow screamed and snatched up the apple paring.

"It's Mr. Cobb; it's his spirit come back again because I tried that silly trick," she thought fearfully to herself.

Another knock, louder than the first, and a man's voice exclaimed:

"Hello, the house!"

"Who is it?" asked ths widow somewhat relieved to find that the departed Levi was still safe in his grave upon the hill-side.

"A stranger," said the voice.

"What do you want?"

"To get lodging for the night."

The widow deliberated.

"Can't you go on? There's a house half a mile further on, if you keep to the right hand side of the road, and turn to the left after you get by—"

"It's raining cats and dogs, and I'm very delicate," said the stranger coughing, "I'm wet to the skin. Don't you think you can accommodate me? I don't mind sleeping on the floor?"

"Raining is it? I didn't know that;" and the kind hearted little woman unbarred the door very quickly. "Come in, whoever you may be. I only asked you to go on because I am a lone woman with only one servant in the house."

The stranger entered shaking himself like a Newfoundland dog upon the step, and scattering a little shower of drops over his hostess and her nicely swept floor.

"Ah, that looks comfortable after a man has been out for hours in a storm, he said as he caught sight of the fire, and striding along toward the hearth, followed by Bowse, who snuffed suspiciously at his heels, he stationed himself in the arm chair *Mr. Cobb's arm chair*—which had been sacred to his memory for seven years. The widow was horrified, but her guest was so weary and worn out that she could not ask him to move, but busied herself in stirring up the blaze that he might the sooner dry his dripping clothes. A new thought struck her. Mr. Cobb had worn a comfortable dressing gown during his illness, which still hung in the closet at her right. She could not let this poor man catch his death by sitting in that wet coat. If he was in Mr. Cobb's chair, why should he not be in Mr. Cobb's wrapper? She went nimbly to the closet, took it down, fished out a pair of slippers from the boot rack below, and brought them to him.

"I think you had better take off your hat and boots; you will have rheumatic fever, or something like it, if you don't. Here are some things for you to wear while they are drying. And you must be hungry too. I will go into the pantry and get you something to eat.

She bustled away, "on hospitable thoughts intent;" and the stranger made the exchange with a quizzical smile playing around his lips. He was a tall, well formed man, with a bold but handsome face—sunburned but heavily bearded, and looking anything but delicate, though his blue eyes glanced out from under a forehead as white as snow. He looked around the kitchen with a mischievous air, stretching out his feet before him, decorated with the defunct deacon's slippers.

"Upon my word this is stepping into the old man's shoes with a vengeance! And what a hearty, good humored looking woman she is; kind as a kitten;" and then he patted old Bowse upon the head. The widow bringing in sundry good things, looked pleased at his attention to her dumb friend.

"It's a wonder Bowse does not growl. He generally does when strangers touch him. Dear me how stupid!"

This last remark was neither to the stranger nor to the dog, but to herself. She had forgotten that the little stand was not empty, and there was no room on it for the things she held.

"Oh, I'll manage that," said her guest, gathering up paper, candle, apples and spectacles (it was not without a little pang that she saw them in his hand, for they had been the deacons' and were placed each night like the arm chair, beside her), [illegible] depositing them on the settle.—[illegible] the table cloth ma'am—I've [illegible] that along with a score of [illegible] in my wanderings. Now, let [illegible] you of those dishes; they are too heavy for those little hands,"—the widow blushed—"now please sit down with me, or I cannot eat a morsel."

"I had supper long ago, but really I think I can take something more," said Mrs. Cobb, drawing her chair near the table.

"Of course you can my dear lady. In this cold autumn weather, people ought to eat twice as much as they do in warm. Let me give you a piece of this ham—your own curing I dare say."

"Yes, my poor husband was very fond of it. He used to say that no one understood curing ham and drying beef better than I."

"He was a most sensible man, I am sure. And I will drink your health madam, in this cider."

He took a long draugh, and sat down his glass.

"It's like nectar."

The widow was feeding Bowse and the cat (who thought that they were entitled to a share of every meal ate in the house,) and did not quite hear what he said. I fancy she would hardly have known what "nectar" was, so it was quite as well.

"Fine dog, ma'am, and a very pretty cat."

"They were my husband's favorites," and a sigh followed.

"Ah, your husband must have been a very happy man."

The blue eyes looked at her so long that she grew flurried.

"Is there anything more I can get for you sir?" she said at last.

"Nothing, thank you; I have finished."

She rose to clear the things away. He assisted her, and somehow their hands had a queer knack of touching as they carried the dishes to the pantry shelves. Coming back to the kitchen, she put the apples and cider in their places, and brought out a clean pipe and box of tobacco from an arched recess near the chimney.

"My husband always said he could not sleep after eating supper late, unless he smoked," she said. "Perhaps you would like to try it."

"Not if it is going to drive you away," he answered, for she had a candle in her hand.

"Oh, no, I do not object to smoke at all." She put the candle down [illegible] some faint suggestions about "propriety" troubled her. She glanced at the old clock and felt reassured; it was only half-past nine.

The stranger pushed the stand back, after the pipe was lit, and drew her easy chair a little nearer the fire—and his own.

"Come, sit down," he said, pleadingly, "it is not late; and when a man has been knocked about in California, and all sorts of places, for a score of years, he is glad enough to get into a berth like this, and to have a pretty woman to speak to again.

"California! have you been to California!" she exclaimed dropping into the chair. Unconsciously, she had long cherished the idea that Sam Payson—the lover of her youth—with whom she had foolishly quarreled, had pitched his tent, after many wanderings, in that far off land. Her heart warmed to one who, with something of Sam's looks and ways about him, had also been sojourning in that country, very possibly had met him—perhaps had known him intimately. At that moment her heart beat quick, and she looked very graciously at the bearded stranger, who, wrapped in Mr. Cobb's dressing gown, wearing Mr. Cobb's slippers, and sitting in Mr. Cobb's chair, beside Mr. Cobb's wife, smoking Mr. Cobb's pipe, with such an air of feeling thoroughly and comfortably at home.

"Yes, ma'am, I've been in California for six years. And before that I went quite around the world in a whaling ship."

"Good gracious!"

The stranger sent a puff of smoke curling gracefully over his head.

"It's very strange my dear lady; how often you see one thing as you go wandering about the world after that fashion."

"And what is that?"

"Men without house or home above their heads, roving here and there, and turning up in all sorts of odd places—caring very little for life as a general thing, and making fortunes just to fling them away again—and all for one reason. You don't ask what that is. No doubt you know very well."

"I think not sir."

"Because a woman has jilted him."

Here was a long pause, and Mr. Cobb's pipe emitted short puffs with surprising rapidity. A guilty conscience needs no accuser; the widow's cheeks were dyed with blushes as she thought of the absent Sam.

"I wonder how women manage when they get served in the same way," said the stranger musingly.—"You never meet them roaming up and down in that style."

"No," said Mrs. Cobb, with some spirit; "if a woman is in trouble, she must stay at home and bear it in the best way. And there's more women bearing such things than we know of, I dare say."

"Like enough. We never know whose hand gets pinched in a trap unless they scream. And women are too shy or too sensible—which you choose—for that."

"Did you ever, in all your wanderings, meet with any one by the name of Samuel Payson?" asked the widow unconcernedly.

The stranger looked toward her—she was rumaging at the table drawer for her knitting work, and did not notice him. When it was found, and the needles in motion, he answered her.

"Payson? Sam Payson! Why he was my most intimate friend. Do you know him?"

"A little—that is, I used to when I was a girl. Where did you meet him?"

"He went with me on the whaling voyage I told you of—and afterward to California. We had a tent together, and some other fellows with us, and we dug in the same claim for more than six months."

"I suppose he was quite well?"

"Strong as an ox," my dear lady.

"And—and happy?" pursued the widow bending over her knitting.

"Hum, the less said about that the better, perhaps. But he seemed to enjoy life after a fashion of his own. And he got rich out there, or rather I will say well off."

Mrs. Cobb did not pay much attention to that part of the story. Evidently she had not finished asking questions. But she was puzzled about her next one. At last she brought it out beautifully.

"Was his wife with him in California?"

"His wife, ma'am? Why bless you he has not got one."

"Oh, I thought—I meant—I heard——" here the little widow remembered the fate of Ananias and Sapphira and stopped short before she told such a tremendous fib.

"Whatever you heard of his marriage was all nonsense, I can assure you. I know him well, and he had no thought of the kind about him.—Some of the boys began to tease him about it, but he soon made them stop."

"How?"

"He just told them frankly, that the only woman he ever loved, jilted him years before, and married another man. After that, no one ever mentioned the subject to him again, except me."

Mrs. Cobb laid her knitting aside, and looked thoughtfully into the fire.

"He was another specimen of the class of men I was speaking of. I have seen him face death a score of times as quietly as I face the fire.—'It matters very little who takes me off,' he used to say; 'I've nothing to live for and there's no one who will shed a tear for me when I am gone.' "It's a sad thought for a man to have isn't it?"

Mrs Cobb sighed as she said she thought it was.

"But did he ever tell you the name of the lady who jilted him?"

"I knew her first name."

"What was it?"

"Mary."

The plump little widow almost jumped out of her chair; her name was spoken ken exactly as Sam would have said it.

"Did you know her too?" he asked looking keenly at her.

"Yes,"

"Intimately?"

"Yes."

"And where is she now? Still happy with her husband, I suppose, and never giving a thought to the poor fellow she drove out into the world."

"No," said Mrs. Cobb, shading her face with her hand and speaking unsteadily. "No, her husband is dead."

"Ah! but still she never thinks of Sam?"

There was a dead silence.

"Does she?"

"How can I tell?"

"Are you still friends?"

"Then you ought to know, and you do. Tell me."

"I am sure I don't know why I should. But if I do you must promise me, on you honor, never to tell him, if you ever happen to meet him again."

"Madame, what you say to me never shall be repeated to any mortal man, upon my honor."

"Well, then, she does remember him."

"But how?"

"As kindly I think as he could wish."

"I am glad to hear it for his sake. You and I are the friends of both parties; we can rejoice with each other."

He drew his chair much nearer hers, and took her hand. One moment the widow resisted, but it was a magic touch; the rosy palm lay quietly in his, and the dark beard bent so low that it nearly touched her shoulder. It did not matter Was he not Samuel's dear friend? If he was not the rose, had he not dwelt very near it for a long, long time?

'It was a foolish quarrel that parted them,' said the stranger softly. 'Did he tell you about it?'

'Yes, on board the whaler.'

"Did he blame her much?"

"Not so much as himself. He said that his jealousy and ill temper drove her to break off the match; but he thought sometimes if he had only gone back and spoken kindly to her she would have married him after all."

"I am sure she would," said the widow piteously; "she has owned it to me more than a hundred times."

"She was not happy then with another?"

"Mr.—that was to say her husband—was very good and kind," said the woman, thinking of the lonely grave on the hillside rather penitently 'and they lived pleasantly together. There never was a hard word between them."

"Still, might she have been happier with Sam? Be honest, and say just what you think."

"Yes."

"Bravo! that is what we wanted to come at. And now I have a secret to tell you, and you must break it to her."

Mrs. Cobb looked rather scared.

"What is it?"

"I want you to go and see her wherever she may be, and say to her: 'Maria'——What makes you start so?"

"Nothing, only you speak so like some one I used to know."

"Do I? Well, take the rest of the message. Tell her that Sam loved her through the whole; that is, when he heard she was free, he began to work hard at making a fortune; he has got it, and he's coming to share it with her, if she will let him. Will you tell her this?"

The widow did not answer. She freed her hand from his and covered her face with it. By-and-by she looked up again. He was waiting patiently.

"Well?"

"I will tell her."

He rose from his seat and walked up and down the room. Then he came back, and leaning on the mantle-piece, stroked the yellow hair of Bowse with his slipper.

"Make her quite understand that he wants her for his wife. She may live where she likes, only it must be with him.'

'I will tell her.'

'And what do you think she will say?' he said in an altered tone.

'What can she say, but—come?'

'Hurah!'

The stranger caught her out of her chair as if she had been a child and kissed her.

'Don't—Don't!' she cried out. 'I am Sam's Maria.'

"Well, I am Maria's Sam!"

Off went the dark wig and the black whiskers; there smiled the dear face she had not forgotten. I leave you to imagine the tableau.—Even the cat got up to look, and Bowse sat on his stump of a tail and wondered if he was on his heel or head. The widow gave one little scream, and then she—

But stop! Quiet people like you and me, who have got over all these follies, and can do nothing but turn up their noses at them, have no business here. I will only add that two hearts were very happy, that Bowse concluded after awhile that all was right, and so laid down again, and that one week after there was a wedding at the house that made the neighboring farmers stare. The widow had married he "first love."

KATIE N[illegible]

Katie North [illegible] ing, like Icarus, [illegible] her fragile wings [illegible] her shoulders and [illegible] ward. No other [illegible] count for her [illegible] would satisfy [illegible] were one inv[illegible] ry. She seemed [illegible] gible; there was [illegible] ing of the earth [illegible] feet scarce touched [illegible] she seemed [illegible] unsubstantial [illegible] and white muslin [illegible] ed the color [illegible] less sapphired [illegible] with the golden [illegible] changing to [illegible] more beautiful [illegible] withal, Katie [illegible] butes. She [illegible] will of her own [illegible] er been thwarted [illegible] ted by her do[illegible] hood up, she [illegible] straint or end[illegible] a wish; ungr[illegible] on her sunny [illegible] tent to banish [illegible] she had lived [illegible] mer of childhood [illegible] less songbird [illegible] not the coming [illegible] not its lays w[illegible].

In one other [illegible] fested a very [illegible] had a great [illegible] some young [illegible] moustaches; [illegible] gave her father [illegible] he was anxious [illegible] comfortably married and occupying a respectable position in society; and he knew that, as a rule, handsome young men are not so well-to-do; so "solid," as [illegible] and other men. This rule can only be accounted for by the great law of compensations. Beauty, genius, wealth, are seldom united in the same person. Every blessing has [illegible] every charm is matched by some unpleasant quality or condition. Youth and poverty, age wealth, beauty and simplicity, genius and [illegible] are oftenest paired with [illegible].

Mr. North had taken note of his daughter's [illegible] disposition, her uncalculating nature, her preference of youth, beauty and rags (metaphorically, speaking) to age, ugliness, and wealth, and it troubled him not a little. He loved Katie and could command, while wise counsel as to good matches, with allusions to certain middle-aged and "solid" men, was thrown away on her. She could not understand, and was obstinate [illegible] nothing of the intricate [illegible] which greenbacks are manufactured, nor of the trouble and application necessary to success in business, she imagined that, money was one of the most plentiful things in the world, and agreeable qualities the most scarce. She continued to throw her smiles away upon handsome young men, and to pout her rosy lips at the heavy suitors introduced by her father. In this dilemma *pater familias* determined to resort to strategy.

The son of an old friend had lately returned from Europe. He was wealthy, intelligent, distinguished-looking, and of polished manners, and Mr. North set his heart upon having him for a son-in-law. He knew Katie would have but two objections to this lover: he was over thirty and wealthy. To remove one of these objections, Mr. North resolved that Arthur Langdon should play the part of a "poor young man," while he himself would enact the purse-proud, indignant parent. It was almost certain, in such case, that Katie would fall desperately in love with her father's choice, if she could overlook his advanced age. Mr. Langdon, therefore, was invited to the house and prevailed upon, as a joke, to appear before Katie as one of her father's clerks.

At dinner time that day Mr. North informed Katie that one of his clerks would call on him in the evening in relation to business, and that he preferred she would absent herself from the parlor on that occasion. "He is what you schoolgirls call a fasinating man, and I have no desire that *my* daughter should be fascinated by a poor, beggerly clerk!"

And Mr. North rose very grandly, and turned away in order that kate might not see the twinkle in his eye, which her rebellious pout had brought there. Miss Katie had intended to visit a dear friend that evening, but now he determined to postpone the visit in order to catch a glimpse of this dangerous clerk.

That evening Mr. Langdon came. Katie saw him as he ascended the steps, and was pleased with his appearance, and determined to see more of him. He was ushered into the parlor, and was soon engaged with his host in a pleasant conversation, when the door suddenly opened and the dutiful daughter entered as if unconscious of the presence of a stranger. When she saw Mr. Langdon she started as though she would retreat, but her father called her in and introduced her in a stiff, ungracious manner to his guest:—

"My daughter, Mr. Langdon," and then sat down, as if annoyed at the interruption.

Katie bowed and took a seat. Langdon, startled by such a vision of loveliness, was dumb for a moment, then rising gracefully he made his most elaborate salam, and, in spite of the old gentleman's mock frows, was soon engaged in a sparkling interchance of thought with the fair daughter. Arthur was as agreeable as he knew how to be, and Katie was charmed with him, as she had predetermined to be. All went merry as a marriage bell, until Mr. North thinking matters had gone quite far enough for a favorable first impression, hemmed, hawed, consulted his watch, and finally remarked:—

"Mr. Langdon and I have much to say to each other. Katie, have you ordered breakfast?"

Longdon looked sad. Katie pouted; but she took that hint and withdrew. The fascinating clerk held the door for her, and, as he bade her good evening, he gave her a look which haunted her dreams.

Katie was smitten, and Langdon was no less so. The old gentleman's talk about business seemed very insipid, and Arthur soon took his leave. His calls were frequent after that, and while Katie wondered why her father should tolerate his presence, she became more and more entangled in the silken meshes of love. Langdon finally, declared the state of his feelings to Mr. North, and requested him to become his father-in law. His suit was gladly accepted, but he was told that his success depended upon his maintaining the character of a remarkable genius in romantic poverty. He accepted the situation, and went many times to see Katie when her father was out. They soon plighted undying faith to each other. Langdon painted the picture of a pretty cottage, where love should be the household deity, in colors as bright as Claude Melnotte employed to decorate his castle by the lake of Como, and Katie vowed to wed with him and with no other, with or without parental consent and blessing.

But how was the matter to be broached to the stern father. Arthur shrank from the insulting answer to be anticipated, and Katie, while she feared, clung still closer to her idol one. Their anxiety on this point was destined to be relieved in a very disagreeable manner. One evening, as they were sitting in rather close proximity in the parlor, the door suddenly opened, and in stalked the cruel parent with most furious mein.

"What means this?" he cried, frowning savagely.

"It means that I love"—

"Fiddlesticks!"

"No, sir; your daughter."

"Really, Mr. Langdon, you are modest; I had not expected this honor. The high alliance you proffer is duly appreciated; but allow me to bid you good-night."

"My poverty is a crime in your eyes, but your daughter has a nobler vision," said Arthur, striking a dramatic attitude. "I understand you, sir, and will take my departure."

So saying, he seized Katie's hand for a moment, and darted from the house. Katie was sent crying to bed, and more deeply in love than ever with her beloved Arthur. The next day she received a note through a confidential channel, appointing an interview. Loving, but disobedient Miss Katie, met him as desired, and they had many similar stolen interviews afterwards, until at last it was agreed that they would elope, and trust to receive papa's forgiveness when all was over. Arthur said he could take her to his aunt's house, where the ceremony could be performed, and so the time was appointed and everything arranged.

That day Katie was more than ever tender to her old father, who seemed in extremely good humor. She penned a little penitential note and left it on her father's table, and, as evening approached, she arrayed herself, and, tearful and trembling, hastened to the rendezvous. Arthur was there with a carriage, in which he placed her, and she was whirled rapidly away. They stopped in front of a splendid mansion, which was brilliantly illuminated as if for some great occasion. Into this Arthur led her half bewildered, and presented her to an elegant lady, his aunt, who took her up stairs to a private room, and, calming her fears, decked her for her bridal.

When all was ready, Arthur led her into the parlor, where was the clergyman and a small company, at which the bride hardly glanced. The marriage service was soon ended and Katie felt herself receiving innumerable kisses and good wishes, and then she felt her fathers hand, and heard her father's voice, and saw her fathers smiling face.

"Well, Katie, you have married your choice in spite of your father; but I forgive you, and give you my blessing."

"My dear little wife, can you not welcome your father to your new home?" laughed Arthur.

"My home!" said Katie, completely bewildered. "I thought"—

"You thought," interrupted her father, laughing heartily, "that it was it was to be a small cottage with a leaky roof, but it all ends happily, after all, like a shilling novel. The poor young lover has not been left a large fortune by a rich East India uncle, but he has a fortune of his own, which is just as well."

"Forgive me, Katie, for this deception, and it shall be the last," pled Arthur. "This is my house, and you are its mistress. I am not poor, but hope you will love me as well as if I were."

Katie wisely concluded to forgive her father and husband the deception they had practiced, and finally became as happy a woman as the unfortunate wife of a wealthy man can reasonably hope to be.

The Minister's Wife.

The following is from an English journal, but does not lose all its point by coming across the water:

Must a minister never lose his heart to a bright-eyed woman whose goodness, and sense, and humor, and grace take his fancy? Must he always inquire, first whether she is clever at managing a Dorcas society, and can hold her own in a committee? Must he ask her to spend a month on trial among his people, and get a majority of two-thirds of the ladies in her favor before he ventures to propose? He may cordially admire and honor women who have the especial faculty, as well as the religious earnestness, for taking the lead in every kind of religious work; but he is unfaithful to the church and to his Master if he thinks it good to take for a wife a woman of a shy and timid spirit, who would be ill for a month if she had "to take the chair" at a ladies meeting, but who knows how to charm him to oblivion of his anxieties, can win his wearied mind away from incessant thought about his work, and can wander with him in the pleasant paths of reading and speculation which refresh and regenerate the exhausted strength.

A doctor's wife owes no duties to her husband's patients; a lawyer's wife owes no duties to her husband's clients; but a minister's wife is regarded as a kind of lady-bishop, or at least, an unordained curate, who, by virtue of her position, is bound to discharge innumerable services to the congregation. She may be a young girl, with no experience of human life and church business; but she is expected to become the active president of all benevolent institutions supported by the ladies of her husband's charge. She may have three or four children, whom she has to teach herself, and whose dresses must be made and mended by her own hands; but she is expected to visit all the sick and poor. She has her natural sympathies, and however warm her heart may be to every one who likes her husband's preaching, she cannot be the intimate and confidential friend of every lady that belongs to the church; but people, who themselves are far from being distinguished for a universal charity are indignant if she finds one house more pleasant than another, and if she naturally associates with ladies of her own age and kindred tastes.

Who Will Have Influence With Grant?

There is a great deal of speculation on this subject just now. Some people think that Mr. E. B. Washburne will control him; some say that he is in frequent and confidential correspondence with A. T. Stewart, the dry goods man; some say that General Rawlins is all powerful with him, and others that General Badeau wields a wonderful influence. We have been frequently asked what we think about the mattel, and to save the trouble of further inquiry we may as well state our views. On one occasion when General Grant was riding with us behind Peerless, he quietly remarked; "*I should like to take hold of the reins.*" Now, we rather think General Grant will hold the reins himself the next four years. He has been elected President, and he will be President. It is true that he has said that he should only carry out the will of the people as declared by the laws of Congress, but then he will carry it out. We shall have an administration. He will do his duty, and the men under him will have to do their duty. Therefore we conclude that the most influential man with the administration for the next four years will be Ulysses S. Grant. —*New York Ledger*.

JOHN B. GOUGH "ON CURIOSITY."

Curiosity commences in the cradle. With the dawning of intellect comes the desire to know. Children are remarkably curious; they want to know everything, and in their eagerness for knowledge they sometimes put very awkward questions. Sterne has remarked that curiosity seems woven in the frame of every son and daughter of Eve. Divest us of curiosity and the mind would lose for ever. Bulwer says: "It is a glorious fever, that desires to know" but there a great deal of feverish curiosity which is anything but glorious. Dr. Johnson said, although knowledge is the nursling of intellect, it is the child of curiosity. Curiosity is a kind of itch for prying into the affairs of other people. Some men, and women too, must ask questions. Silence is torture to them. Such people are the funnels of conversation; they receive but to pass through. In the course of lecture, Mr. Gough reminded his hearers of a number of little stories. The new ones were good and the old ones were told in such a quaint and original manner that they were equally amusing. By the way of apology for repeating a "gook" which was many centuries old when added to the collection of the appreciative Mr. Joseph Miller, Mr. Gough said: you can't get new stories now unless you make them, and when you do make one, other people take it and swear you stole it. We are all more or less curious as to the future. A few weeks ago politicians were in a great state of excitement as to who was to be the next President of the United States. Many young ladies put pieces of bride cakes under their pillows in the hope of dreaming of the "coming man." Ignorance and curiosity are the parents of superstition. No head is a perfect vacuum; there must be something in it, and the more room taken up with solid things the less room for the ghosts of things. Our thought can have no influence on the future, but our actions will. A man's life should be measured by his actions, not by the number of years. In concluding, the lecturer addressed himself especially to young men, exhorted them to direct their curiosity toward the acquirement of useful knowledge. The man who lives in idleness lives in torment. He may say, in the words of Milton's Lucifer, "which way I fly is hell—myself am hell."

What might be avoided if Housekeepers Accumulated Capital.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for Dec.]

How often do we see women who have lived for years in liberal comfort and wedded state—the mistresses of pleasant homes, whose varied range of floors and apartments made them little worlds in themselves, and with the assured and dignified position in society that nothing but "one's own house" can give—suddenly stripped by widowhood of all their ample surroundings, and portioned off into one room, or at the most two, in some some son or daughter's house there to live as a supernumerary all the rest of their days. No doubt these grandmothers, saintly and subdued, often exercise a precious influence on all the members of the families they live with. But it is not the less hard for them; and if woman could save and invest all the profits on the supplies and clothing consumed by their families that now slip through their fingers in the pockets of the [illegible] tailors, thousands of lavish housekeepers who are marching straight to such a lis-end as this would be spared its deprivations and humiliations. In my opinion, a woman that has once had a house of her own, in which she has borne and reared children, regulated servants, and played her part in society, should never be thrown out of it into the corner of somebody's else family except from choice, and I wonder that woman are not oftener apprehensive of this than they seem to be.

It may be said, that as men furnish all the means for our housewifery so, if we are able to save anything, it ought properly to return to them. This is the doctrine of the Roman law in regard to the *peculium*, or savings of the slave from the allowance made him by his master. In law it belonged to the latter, because it was his in the first place, and the slave was his also; hence he could at any time resume it. And, in my opinion, this would be tenable ground in regard to the savings of co-operative housekeepers; if men insisted upon giving such savings to them we could not help ourselves. But this is so opposed to the indulgent American spirit toward woman, that is more than probable they would pass a law making such savings by any housekeeper her own. Of course, the contrary action would crush all independence of enterprise among us, and thus injure masculine business interests as well as feminine. But, this aside, would it not be almost an amusement to men to see how women would go to work? I think there would be no lack of something to talk about every day at the table between the husband and his wife and daughters, or in society between the gentlemen and ladies who now are so often at a loss for some common interest upon which to enterchange ideas and experiences.

How a Farmer may lose Money.

By not taking one or more good papers.

Keeping no account of farm operations; paying no attention to the maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," in regard to the sowing of grain and planting of seed at the proper time.

Leaving reapers, ploughs, cultivators, &c, unsheltered from the rain and heat of the sun. More money is lost in this way annually than most persons would be willing to believe.

Permiting broken implements to be scattered over the farm until they are irreparable. By reparing broken implements at the proper time many dollars may be saved—a proof of the assertion that time is money.

Attending auction sales and purshasing all kinds of trumpery, because in the words of the vender, the articles are "very cheap."

Allowing fences to remain unrepaired until "strange" cattle are found glazing in the meadow, grain field, or browsing on the fruit trees.

Disbelieving the principle of a rotation of crops, before making a single experiment.

Planting fruit trees with the expectation of having fruit without giving the trees half the attention required to make them profitable.

Practicing economy by depriving stock of shelter during the winter, and feeding them unsound food, such as half rotten and mouldy hay or fodder.

Keeping an innumerable tribe of rats on the premises, and two or three big lazy dogs who never molest the vermin.

Spending rainy days in groceries and bar-rooms, instead of being at home putting things to rights when you have leisure.—*Rural World*.

In Gotha it is said that Queen Victoria is by no means averse to marriage with Duke Ernest, Prince Albert's step-brother a most accomplished and still very fine looking gentleman.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1869.

Within the last eight years our country has triumphantly [illegible] ordeal and most terrible trials, which [illegible] independence was acknowledged. She has vindicated beyond appeal her right to be regarded as no mere confederacy of leagued of jealous, envious, discordant States, but as substantially and permanently a Nation, wherein the pretensions of no part can be admitted or upheld in opposition to the integrity, the paramount authority, of the One Republic.

The right of each man, by virtue of his birth or his naturalization as a citizen of the United States, to the full enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," until he shall forfeit the right by crime, is also established on impregnable foundations. Our fathers proclaimed it in justifying their separation from Great Britain; it was left to us to establish as a fact what they merely affirmed as a principle. What the cannon of Saratoga and Yorktown proclaimed as an abstraction, the cannon of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Five Forks established as a living, embodied, enacted truth. Widely as our flag now floats, still more widely as it may float hereafter, there is, there can henceforth be, no legal master, no fettered slave. Wrongs and abuses, servility and oppression, may still exist; but the Federal Constitution is no longer their shield, and the folds of our flag no longer emblazon nor seek to conceal a lie. The humblest American, so long as he violates no law, is master of his own limbs and the sole owner of all he can honestly earn.

Of these immense results, the importance and the beneficence will become more palpable with every added year.—Distance is required to enable us to measure and appreciate the magnitude of the pyramid of Four Millions of shackles, stricken from the scarred limbs of our countrymen, which form the enduring monument of our struggle and our triumph. New arts, new industries, new developments of natural wealth, too long unheeded and unvalued, will year by year stand forth in attestation that none of us has yet adequately realized the magnitude and the benignity of our National victory.

No great good is ever achieved without effort or without cost. Four years of patriotic struggle and sacrifice, Half a Million of men slain in battle or dying of the privations and exposures of War, Millions of bereaved ones, Five Billions of property destroyed, and nearly Three Billions of Debt incurred, attest the magnitude of the contest and the unyielding valor of the combatants.

At length the smoke rises from the hard-won field, showing that the last intrenchment has been carried. The election of GRANT and COLFAX gives assurance that the storm is over—that the Bow of Promise arches the sky. There are still obstacles to surmount, perils to avert, noble ends to be achieved: but the ship of state has ridden out the tempest and has her haven full in view. The seven States reconstructed under the recent acts of Congress will stand, and will be followed by the three that have hitherto stood aloof; the rights of the Freedmen will be upheld and respected, and Impartial Suffrage throughout the land will soon plant them on foundations that cannot be shaken.

THE TRIBUNE will contend, in the future as in the past, for Universal Amnesty as well as for Impartial Suffrage. [illegible] tion, in confidence, not in the shedding of blood otherwise than in actual and in necessary war. "There is a time for War and a time for Peace;" and the latter follows swiftly on the heels of the former. Whenever those who fought against the Union shall have in good faith given up the contest, they are no longer our foes but our countrymen.

In the joyful trust that Grant's election has given the death-blow to Ku-Klux-Klans, and all manner of outrages against Unionists and Freedmen as such, and that Impartial Suffrage will no longer be seriously resisted, we hope to see the next four years signalized by an unprecedented expansion of the National Industry and a consequent increase of the National wealth. We hope to see new cabins dot the praire, new clearings chequer the forest, new mills, factories, furnaces, erected, North, South, East and West, until our annual product shall be Hundreds of Millions greater than at present, while Mines of Iron and of Coal, of Gold, Silver, Copper, &c., shall be opened and worked, with an energy and to an extend that defies precedent. Believing that the systematic, efficient Protection of Home Industry is the corner-stone of a wise, benignant National Policy, and that it is essential to the rapid development of our latent resources, to the prosperity of our country, the maintenace of her Credit, and the honest payment of her Debt, we shall give it our most earnest and active support.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

has been so long known as the leading political newspaper of the country, that its special features need no elaborate description. It contains the fullest and most accurate reports of the proceedings in Congress and the State Legislatures, careful summaries of news from all quarters of the globe, correspondence from all the principal centers of intelligence at home and abroad, letters from travelers in foreign lands, reviews of new books, dramatic, musical, and fine art criticisms, literary, scientific, and religious miscellanies, and all the multitude of items which make up a first-class daily paper. It is printed with better and clearer type than any other daily journal in America. It is published every morning, Sundays excepted. Terms, $10 a year; $5 for six months.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the editorial articles, not merely local in character; literary reviews and art criticisms; letters from a large corps of foreign and domestic correspondents; special and Associated Press telegraphic dispatches; a careful and complete summary of foreign and domestic news; exclusive reports of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; talks about fruit, and other horticultural and agricultural information; stock, financial, cattle, dry goods and general market reports, which are published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the best and latest popular novels, by living authors. The cost of these alone if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English magazines, from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Those who believe in the principals and approve of the character of THE TRIBUNE can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs for THE SEMI-WEEKLY edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

[illegible] must be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers $4 00

Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers 7 00

Mail subscribers, 5 copies, or over, for each copy 3 00

Persons remitting for 10 copies will receive an extra copy six months.

Persons remitting for 15 copies $45 will receive an extra copy one year.

For $100 we will send thirty-four copies and the Daily Tribune.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

has continued to circulate a greater number of copies than any other newspaper in the country. We appreciate this confidence, and shall labor to retain it. Its previous attractions will be continued and increased. The main features of our weekly will be agriculture, literature, politics, and the markets, with the latest summary of the daily news. We have made special arrangements to increase its usefulness as an agricultural journal. The Farmers' Club will be fully reported, and special articles on agricultural topics contributed by the best writers. No farmer who desires to till his soil with profit, and to know the progress constantly made in the science of his calling, can afford to neglect the advantages of a newspaper like the Weekly Tribune, especially when it unites with agriculture other features of interest and profit. The Weekly Tribune contains a summary of all that appears in the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions, while in addition it is made to address itself to the wants of the great farming class. Reviews of all the new publications, and of all that is new in music and the fine arts; letters from all parts of the world—some of them of rare interest to the farmer, as showing the progress of agriculture in other countries; editorial essays on all topics of home and foreign interest, together with full and carefully reported reports of the markets will be furnished from week to week, and at a lower price than that of any newspaper in America. By pursuing this policy the Weekly Tribune has already attained its present commanding influence and circulation, and we enter upon the new year with an assurance to our readers that no pains and no expense will be spared to give it still greater usefulness and power, and to make it a welcome visitor to every fireside in the land.

The editor of the Tribune purposes to write, during the year 1869, an elementary work on Political Economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of Tribune, and will appear in all its editions—Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

We will thank those who think that the influence of the Tribune conduces to the profit and well being of the people, to aid in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

[To Mail Subscribers.]

One copy one year, 52 issues $200

Five copies to names of subscribers at one post-office 900

Ten copies to names of subscribers at one post-office 1600

And one copy extra to the getter-up of the club.

Fifty copies to names of subscribers at one post-office 55 00

Ten copies, to one address in one order 15 00

And one copy extra [illegible]

[illegible]

And one copy to the getter-up of the club.

Fifty copies to one address, in one order 50 00

One hundred copies to one addres in one order 100,00

GREELY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.

The Tribune has often been applied to for copies of Mr, Greely's history of the late Civil War, entitled The American Conflict. Many evidently pesume that it is published by us, so that we can give copies at pleasure. In several cases Union soldiers have written us saying that they were unable to pay its full price, but were nevertheless anxious to possess the work, and asking us to tell them by what means they may obtain it.

In deference to these representations the publishers of the Tribune have made arrangements with Messrs. O. D. Case & Co., publishers of the American Conflict, whereby they are enabled to offer that work to such persons as may see fit to obtain mail subscriptions for the Tribune as follows:

One copy of the History, in two volumes, will be sent to each of the following clubs:

The money for each club to be sent at one time, and all papers for the same club to be addressed to one post-office.

For $21, ten copies Weekly Tribune, to names of subscribers.

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For $61, fifty copies of Weedly Tribune, to names of subscribers.

For $116, one hunpred copies Weekly Tribune to names of subscribers.

For $20, ten copies Weekly Tribune to one address.

For $31, twenty copies Weekly Tribune, to one address.

For $56, fifty copies Weekly Tribue to one address,

For $106, one hundred copies Weekly Tribune to one address.

For $36, ten copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one post-office.

For $63, twenty copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one post-office.

For $116, forty copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one post-office.

Friends wishing to secure the History on these terms must send the Clubs precisely as we have stated them. Semi-Weekly and Weekly subscriptions must not be mixed in one Club.

The American Conflict is a History of the late Civil War, its causes and incidents, in two large and well printed octavos of 648 and 782 pages respectively, and is sold for $10. It is abundantly and admirable illustrated with plans of battles and sieges, portraits of Presidents, Generals, Governors, &c., who were prominent in the struggle, and with a very large map of the seat of war. It has received from all quarters the highest commendations for accuracy of statement and fullness of detail. It is substantially bound, and must be deemed a valuable addition to any library. These volumes should be placed in every School District library in the land, and each school contains scholars who can, with a few hours of attention, raise a Tribune Club and secure the history. Almost any one who wants can now obtain it by giving a few hours to obtaining subscription for the Tribune among his friends and neighbors, and we hope many will be incited to do so. The work will be promptly forwarded by express or by mail, prepaid on receipt of the required subscriptions.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New York, or post-office orders payable to the order of the Tribune, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address,

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, [illegible]

Beaver, Pa., December 23, 1868.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY.

GOVERNOR GEARY has issued his proclamation announcing that during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, the public debt of Pennsylvania has been reduced in the amount of two millions four hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-four cents. The nature of the debt cancelled was as follows:

Five per cent. loan redeemed	$1,715,144 29
Five per cent. loan redeemed	254,497 85
Excess over $23,000,000 (5 per cent.)	445,055 50
Relief notes cancelled	120,00
Total	$2,414,816,6

SECRETARY McCULLOUGH in his annual report touches upon nearly all phases of the financial question. The report is regarded as an able state paper, but is particularly noticeable from the fact that he suggests a method of returning to specie payments at an early day. His suggestion is substantially as follows: After the first of January 1870, greenbacks shall cease to be legal tenders for private debts contracted after that date, and after January 1st 1871, they shall cease to be legal tenders for any purposes whatever, except in payment of Government dues. The adoption of this plan, the secretary thinks, would restore prices to the old standard, relieve the necessities of the country, and contribute materially to the well-being of the whole people.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* takes the following method to say that General Grant has offered Mr. Greely a Cabinet position:

"It is no violation of confidence to state that when General Grant was in this city last week, the editor of a prominent morning paper (not the *Sun* nor the *Times*) was given to understand that a cabinet portfolio was at his service, under the new administration, provided the said party would like to be Secretary of the interior. As yet it is not ascertained whether the offer has been accepted, but the chances are that it will be. The editor alluded to was formerly a member of Congress."

ELSEWHERE in this paper it will be seen that at the meeting of the Republican county committee, held in this place on last Saturday, a resolution was adopted instructing our Senator and Representative in the Legislature to support the Hon. John Allison of Mercer county for United States Senator. It will be noticed that the resolution was passed unanimously by the committee.

In common with a great many of Mr. Allison's old neighbors and acquaintances, we earnestly hope that the choice of the Legislature may fall upon him for that position. While a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from this District, he performed his duty so promptly and faithfully that even his political opponents were forced to admit that we never had a more efficient member of Congress than Mr. Allison. Ready in debate, and conscientious in the discharge of duty he would at once, if elected to the Senate, take a high rank among the members of that body. Western Pennsylvania should therefore press his claims with all the energy its members in the Legislature can command.

SOME two weeks ago Mr. Quay, in his "Radical," and without any solicitation on our part, assumed to give us some instruction in the management of the *Argus*. In fact, if our recollection serves us, he at that time gave us peremptory orders to say nothing, editorially, in the future. With a perverseness that is quite characteristic of us on occasions like the present, we did not follow his advice in last week's *Argus*; hence we infer, that himself or one of his friends in Beaver dropped a line to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, requesting the editor of that paper to step outside of his bailiwick to tell us what to say and what *not to* say to the readers of this paper. Now we respectfully inform both Mr. Quay and the editor of the *Commercial*, that the postal facilities in Beaver and between here and Pittsburgh are perfect, and if we desire any further instruction from either of them in reference to what should or should not appear in the *Argus*, we will drop them a line to that effect. In the meantime it occurs to us that the public interests will not suffer by their attending to their own duties, and permitting us without any interference, to perform ours.

We are performing a duty now that a large majority of the people of this county believe should have been attended to some time ago; and that our labors are duly appreciated in its performance at the present time is found in the fact that our subscription list is increasing at an unprecedented rate. Uutil this condition of things is reversed, we shall select such subjects as suit us and treat them as we deem proper.

THE Pittsburgh papers of last Saturday contained the names of several hundred Republicans of Allegheny county, soliciting the use of Hon. Thomas M. Marshall's name as a candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Marshall in a note acknowledgeing the receipt of the letter, gives authority for the use of his name in that connection. The request is made by a large number of the most active and influential Republicans of the "banner county," and among them nearly all the lawyers of the Pittsburgh bar. Mr. M's friends will make themselves felt before the Senatorial question is disposed of.

Already Organized.

THE first Tuesday in January is the time fixed by the Constitution for the assembling and organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature. But if the reports that reach us are to be credited the "slate" has been made up, all arrangements perfected, and the organization of the two branches practically effected two or three weeks in advance of that period, and the minor offices already distributed among the faithful—nothing remaining but the mere farce of ratifying the bargains that have been made. We hear of one lucky individual of this place—an employee in the "Radical" office, that has had his "nest feathered" for a week or two past, and the very day—the [illegible] proximo—has been fixed when he can slide into his snug berth—so that he is relieved of all torturing suspense, and all he will have to do is to pick up his "traps" and start on his way rejoicing. The time was when claims and merit and qualification had much to do in procuring a position at the State Capital; the time was when members were vouchsafed a sight of those that were to serve them; when the applicant presented himself in person, filed his claims, worried his way along with fear and trembling, and was not even made conscious until the evening preceding the organization whether his "calling and election" had been made sure. But these days have passed away. We have entered upon a new era. A "ring" is formed, and the thing is done in almost the twinkling of an eye. Those who happen to be on the outside, who by a life-time's devotion to the interests of the party, and who flatter themselves that their arduous services are deserving of regognition and reward, may as well "hang their harps upon the willow," husband their small change and stay at home. They are evidently not wanted at Harrisburg this session at least.

THE Committee on public expenditures of the House of Representatives at Washington, last week, unearthed a fact that reflects but little credit upon some of the parties concerned. Some eighteen months ago Secretary Seward purchased Russian America from the Russian Government for the sum, we believe, of seven million five hundred thousand dollars in gold. The Senate confirmed the purchase, but when the House was required to make the appropriation for its payment, it showed strong symptoms of refusing to do so. Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister at Washington, then stepped upon the stage and employed Hon. Robt. J. Walker to work the thing through. The Baron at that time seemed frightened, and desponded of ever receiving any money for his icebergs. Mr. Walker said he did not like to enter into the matter as a *lobbyist*, but if called an attorney in the case, he would do his best. Stoeckl accepted his proposition, and agreed to make his fee $20,000. Mr. Walker immediately prepared a pamphlet on the merits of Alaska, and distributed it broadcast among the Congressmen and the newspaper press of the country. He also closely watched the bill while pending in Congress, and wrote almost daily communications on the subject which the *Chronicle* and *Intelligencer* of that city very kindly published. When the bill for the appropriation fairly came before Congress, Baron Stoeckl voluntarily increased the amount of Mr. Walker's fee to $23,000. After the appropriation had been secured, Mr. Walker was paid 26,000 in gold certificates. Out of this sum, the only money he paid was $5,000 in greenbacks to Mr. F. P. Stanton, his associate counsel.

The Senatorial Struggle

SINCE our connection with political life, we cannot remember the time when there was so much intriguing—so many plots and counter-plots—so much barter and trade, as there is in relation to the U. S. Senatorship at the present time. The aim does not seem for the general good—the search is not for the man who will give standing and dignity to the Commonwealth in the National Capital. The hunt is clearly for the "flesh-pots" and in quest of the one who will dispense the patronage at his disposal with the freest hand. Since the prospect of Messrs Kemble and Thomson have been nipped in the bud, the chiefs have made their way to Washington, and are now said to be in negotiation with, and seeking an alliance with a *Western* candidate.

A correspondent of the "Radical," professedly writing from Washington, but we think nothing is hazarded in saying that it was written in Beaver, and by the late elector for the 24th district, makes the following strange announcement:

"The power he, (James D. Cameron) exerts in the politics of Pennsylvania is truly wonderful. His office was constantly crowded. while we were in Harrisburg, with politicians from all parts of the State, and he will have as much to do with the election of United States Senator this winter as any man in the State, the editor of THE RADICAL not excepted.

We must confess unmixed surprise when our eye rested upon the foregoing—not for information conveyed—for that has been known for months past, but that a friend of these gentlemen should make their intrigues relative to the senatorial question, a matter of public boasting.

Now, who has delegated this power to these two gentleman? Who can delegate such power? Who has employed them to make choice of a senator? Are they working for the public good or for the attainment of individual ends? How are they to be recompensed for the herculean labors they are now performing? If scheming henceforward is to be the rule, and straight-forward dealing to be the exception; if the party is to be but the sport of designing men, and to be drawn whithersoever selfish interests point the way, then it is not difficult to foresee that its mission is about fulfilled, and that its day of usefulness is almost over. The Harrisburg *State Guard* truthfully and prophetically says, "that the future of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is bound up in the election of U. S. Senator in 1869."

It has really seemed to us for some time past, that those who assumed to control the Republican party were intent upon securing its destruction. The chafing of the people under the mismanagement of the leaders and the dereliction of those who have been honored with places of trust, does not seem to occasion a halt. The hair-breadth escapes of the party seem to be wholly unheeded. They seem to act upon the assumption that the hard won victories of October and November give full license for the inception and execution of every scheme that may enter the brain, no matter how indefensible it may be—seemingly arguing that the shoulders of the party are broad and strong, and amply able to bear all the iniquities that may be heaped upon them. It is useless to deny that for several years past the mass of the Republicans have been complaining and groaning under the inflictions put upon the party. And it is almost marvelous that it has been able to bear up under the heavy load. Nothing but the unbounded patriotism of the people—the revival of the old rebel spirit—the fear of another war, and the blundering of the Democratic party, could have saved us from overwhelming defeat.

The Republican party in the main has been true to its trust. It has accomplished a mighty work. It has sought to save, not to destroy—to elevate, not to trample under foot. It has been the party of the Union, of progress and of the people. Its policy, its measures, its achievements will live unfadingly in history. Its principles commend themselves to the Reason, the Patriotism and Conscience of every lover of his race and country. Left standing upon its own merits, and led honestly and uprightly as it ought to be led, it could safely withstand the assaults of its enemies for the next generation at least. Hitherto it has been aggressive in its movements, battling fearlessly against the Wrong, and for the Right. Latterly, however, instead of being able to hold it up fully to the public gaze because of the good it has done in the past, and the good it might achieve in the future, nearly every canvass compells us to tax our energies to the utmost in explaining, extenuating and defending the conduct of our leaders and the acts of those we clothe with authority. This ought not to be. The strain now upon the party cannot long continue. If the Republicans do not arouse and shake off the evil that hangs like an incubus around them, and insist upon different management hereafter, then their defeat is inevitable.

HON. E. M. STANTON, returned to his practice in the Supreme Court at Washington city on last Friday, remarking to his friends when doing so, that he had retired from politics entirely. Mr. Stanton's name has been mentioned frequently of late in connection with the office of Secretary of state under Grant's administration and if he could be induced to forego his private inclinations and accept that position, provided it was tendered to him, a better appointment could not be made.

Letter to Genral Grant.

The following letter has been received by the President elect:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1868.

To U. S. Grant:

General: As our fathers congratulated Washington on his accession to the Presidency, so would we congratulate you. Interest, duty, and gratitude combined to induce the nation to call you to the Chief Magistracy. The qualities which you have displayed in the field are those which are specially demanded in the Cabinet, and the glory which crowns your arms will, we trust, be succeeded by the higher glory that will crown your counsels.

The principles which triumphed in your election, executed with the calm wisdom and undeviating steadiness which have marked your military movements, must result in the restoration of the States to their proper relations, business to its proper channels, rights to all citizens, peace to all our borders, and the public credit and the national honor to their proper eminence in all the markets and courts of the world.

As a matter of feeling, not merely of form, we desire to express to you our determination to pray for your health, happiness, success, and salvation, and our hope that your spirit and example, both in public and private, may evince the faith of a Christian. From your lofty eminence a holy life may be felt, with power to the remotest extremities of the land, and through all ages to come.

Trusting that from the hour of your inauguration justice will everywhere through the land secure quiet, call forth capital, capital stimulate industry, energy and invention, and that the nation will steadily rise to higher, nobler, more Christain civilisation, we are, sir, your ebedient servants,

T. A. Morris,
E. S. James,
L. Scott,
M. Simpson,
E. R. Ames,
D. W. Clarke,
E. Thomson,
C. Kingsley,

Bishops of the Methodist E. Church.

The Vote of the United States.

The total vote cast at the recent election is already ascertained to have been over five millions seven hundred thousand, of which General Grant has over three millions. In 1860, the total vote was 4,580,193; an increase in eight years of over one million. A part of this increase must, however, be given to the admision of negro votes in erght Southern States, which polled for Grant 416,071, and Seymour 435,096 votes, a majority of 19,025 for Seymour. It appears that more than one-half of the Southern vote for Grant was cast by colored persons, and a small part of the vote for Seymour can be accredited to the same race, so that fully 250,000 of the increase is from this cause. In 1860 South Carolina did not cast any popular vote at all, but Florida did while it now chooses electors by Legistature, as South Carolina did then. Then again, the vote of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia was included in the aggregate for 1860, which was not the case this year, as they had no vote. Iu 1860, 300,000 votes were added to the aggregate by the States—full as much as should be deducted for the colored vote, and the vote of South Carolina instead of Florida; so that the number of white persons actually voting in the States now represented is more than one million larger than it was in 1860. In 1864 the twenty-five States which voted gave an aggregate vote of 4,034,789; the same States now give 4,886'128 an increase of over 800,000 in four years! This fact alone indicates the enormous rapidity of growth in these States, for this increase represents an addition to their population of more than four and a half millions.

The Richmond *Enquirer* sounds the key note of the Democratic party in the future. It is repudiation. More honest than the Northern leaders of the party, it does not hesitate to proclaim the future doctrine of the party. It says;

"Events are fast developing the fact which we have predicted for the debt, and when repudiation does come, as come it surely will, it will not be a painful reflection to the South that one object, at least, of those who have been grinding her down for the last three weary years, will fail to be attained at last.

Andrew Johnson has some chance of being a candidate yet, though as to that there are plenty of others to dispute with him for the honor of being standard bearer of the Repudiators.

THE scene at the acquittal of Cole, charged with the murder of Hiscock, at Albany, was a singular one. Immediately upon the announcement of the verdict—not guilty—nearly every person in the court room arose, those outside the bar mounting the seats, and from the audience there went up deafening cheers which lasted, despite the attempt to preserve order, for several minutes. Everybody present, even to the presiding judge, congratulated the prisoner on his release.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1868.

SENATE—The bill abolishing the franking privilege was reported from the Postoffice Committee with a recommendation for its passage.

The President presented a memorial from the manufacturers of Detroit, in reference to the tariff, currency, &c.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported Mr. Sumner's resolution, declaring the necessity of certain further guarantees in the reconstruction of rebel States, recommending indefinite postponement.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill in reference to the site for an executive mansion. Referred to the Committee on Public Building.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the territories of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Abbott introduced a bill to provide for the payment of claims of loyal citizens in the States lately in rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate went into executive session, which lasted about a quarter of an hour.

Upon opening the doors, Mr. Harlan introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate any information in possession of the department in reference to the hostile or peaceful character of the Indians recently killed or captured by troops, and as to whether they were at the time residing on a government reservation. Adopted.

Mr. Davis moved to take up the joint resolution pledging the faith of the United States for the payment of the public debt in coin or its equivalent, which was done.

Mr. Davis then moved to amend by making it declare that the true and equitable measure of liability of the United States upon these bonds is what was received by the government for the bonds, with interest thereon. Laid on the table.

Mr. Warner introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the bill removing political disabilities of certain citizens of Alabama, passed before the ratification of the Fourteenth amendment operated to remove disabilities imposed by the amendment, and by the latter reconstruction acts. Adopted.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the joint resolution to extend to loyal citizens of Louisiana and Arkansas, the provisions of the act of July 4th, 1864, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. On his motion it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 26th, 1868, admitting Georgia to representation to Congress, and provide a provisional Government therein, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It promises that the Legislature of Georgia has violated the fourteenth amendment, by refusing to purge itself of ineligible members, and has, in violation of the constitution and the fundamental principles upon which Congress consented to the restoration of the State, expelled a large number of regularly installed members on the sole ground that they were persons of African blood, and that the local authorities of the State, appear to be wholly unable or unwilling to protect the lives, liberty and property of its peaceful and unoffending citizens from lawless violence, and refrain purposely, or from want of power, from bringing such offenders to justice. The preamble, therefore, fully declares, it appears, that the people of the State of Georgia have not complied with the terms or conformed to the principles on which its restoration was provided for, and that the Government therein is not in fact, republican or regular, and the bill provides that so much of the acts passed June 25th, 1868, as relates to the State of Georgia, be repealed, and that the Military Government heretofore provided for by law be reviewed, subject only to the limitations now prescribed, that the Government organized under the Constitution of Georgia, shall continue in operation during the pleasure of Congress as provisional only, and the expulsion of African members shall be considered null and void; such expelled members shall resume seats, their successors vacating the same, and no member shall be a member of the Legislature or hold office under the Provisional Government, who is ineligible under the terms of the fourteenth amendment. It is further provided that the Circuit and District Courts of the United States shall have concurrent jurisdiction, with the courts under said Provisional Government; of all offenses and torts, but such United States Courts shall not proceed therein, unless the party injured, or some one on his behalf, shall make oath before a judge or commission, that justice cannot be obtained in said Provisional Court. Finally, it is made the duty of the President of the United States, to cause to be stationed in the State, such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, as shall be sufficient to carry the foregoing provisions into effect.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate took up the resolution expressing sympathy with the people of Spain.

Mr. Davis did not like the latter part of the resolution, recommending the abolition of slavery, and characterized it as a piece of officious interference.

Mr. Salsbury agreed with him.

The resolution passed; 41 yeas, 5 nays. It is in these words:

Resolved, That the people of the United States, sympathizing with the people of Spain in their efforts to establish a more liberal form of goyernment, express their confident hope it will be conducted to and in such a way as to promote the triumph of liberal institutions, and they earnestly appeal to the people to secure the immediate emancipation of slaves and final abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominion.

At this point the Clerk of the House appeared with the House resulutions on the death of Thaddeus Stevens.

Mr. Cameron formerly announced the death to the Senate, and read a brief address, tracing the history of deceased, reciting his past services, and eulogizing his character. He then offered the resolution usual on such occasions.

Messrs. Buckalew, Morill, of Vermont, and Sumner followed with eulogies; when the Senate unanimously adopted the resolutions offered by Mr. Cameron, and adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The resolution to print 30,000 copies of the eulogies delivered yesterday was adopted.

Mr. Washburne reported the pension bill, which appropriates twenty-three millions of dollars. Ordered printed and consideration postponed till the 5th of January.

Mr. Sypher presented the credentials of J. M. Menard, as representative from Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

A bill to admit midshipman, Joseph Moorhead, of Ohio, to the Washington Insane Asylum was passed.

Mr. Tift introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Revision of Laws to consider the propriety of extending the time in which bankrupts may avail themselves of the provisions of the bankrupt act, and reducing the fees. Adopted.

Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, introduced bills to establish a pension office in Tennessee, and to provide for drawback in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. Scofield introduced a bill giving officers in the milletary and naval service, commissioned but not mustered, pay according to rank of commission. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Newsham desired to offer a resolution for a select committee to investigate election frauds in Louisiana.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, objected unconditionally.

Mr. Norris offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to secure greater efficiency in the mail service in Southern States. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revision of Laws to inquire as to the legality of the appointment of assignees by United States Judges in contravention of the provisions and spirit of the bankrupt law. Adopted.

Mr. Eli offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking to inquire what legislation is necessary to enable the Comptroller oft he Currency, to wind up the affairs of banks that have no officers or place of business, to stop payment of interest of banks on debts they owe to the United States; and prevent insolvent banks being made depositories by Government disbursing officers. Adopted.

Mr. Julian offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public lands to inquire into the expediency of amending the homestead acts, by allowing final proof of settlement to be made before clerks of Courts of Record. Adopted.

The Romantic History of one of Tom. Benton's Daughters.

A letter from San Francisco to the Chicago *Tribune* says: Let me tell you something about one of the school teachers of San Francisco, by way of illustrating the manner in which fortune frolics with human nature, and makes shuttle-cocks of poor humanity. Among the teachers is an elderly lady—the mother of five interesting children. She was born in one of the Western States, and was the first-born of one of the most distinguished Senators who ever sat in the legislative halls of the United States—one who, for more than twenty years, represented one of the great States of the mighty West, and who was the peer of Clay, Calhoun and Webster. In her young days she was the belle of Washington City, carrying away the palm from the dark-eyed daughters of the South, and the rosy-cheeked damsels of the North. All were anxious to receive a smile from the fair lily of the West. Noblemen, representing their country at Washington, laid their coronets at her feet in vain. She was a true Republican, and gave her love to a young gentleman then a clerk in one of the offices in Washington. Her father knew the youth and recognized his abilities, and when he solicited the daughter's hand it was cheerfully given. The wedding was a brilliant one, many of the great men of the country being present to wish them joy and cheer them at the commencement of their domestic voyage.—The yoing husband was shortly afterward admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, and was soon recognized as one of the most promising members. For a number of years he practiced his profession with great success, and was on the high road to wealth and fame. Then came an event in the history of our country which altered the course of many. I refer to the discovery of gold in California and the consequent rush of emigrants to the new Eldorado. Among those who determined upon going to California, was the husband. He consulted with his wife, and she, like a true woman, declared her intention of accompanying him. He showed her the hardships she must necessarily endure, and urged her to remain with her parents until he made a home for her, but she, in the language of Ruth, said: "Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there I will be buried." He urged her no more, but together they came to California; where the husband soon took a leading position at the bar, and amassed a fortune. The people he associated with were from the South, and like many others he began to drink to excess. When the rebellion broke out he cast his sympathies with the South. His brother-in-law went with the north and became a Major General. He had to give up the practice of his profession because he conld not take the oath required by our Legislature. Out of business, he drank heavily and soon began to mortgage his property.—Six years passed away and he died, leaving his widow with one child without a dollar, for his creditors had foreclosed even to the homestead.—The noble woman immediately took in sewing to earn her living, but found that she could hardly keep body and soul together by that means. Some friends of her father and husband offered to assist her, but she would receive nothing so long as she could help herself. She, however, would be thankful for assistance in procuring her a position as teacher in one of the public schools. Application was made, and—would you believe it?—some of the school directors opposed her appointment because her dead husband was a secessionist. They cared not that her father was the peer of Clay and Webster; that her brother-in-law wore the shoulder-straps of a Major General. They knew her husband in his lifetime, and had felt the lash of his bitter tongue, and therefore desired to harm his widow. Their efforts, however, were unavailing. She was appointed, and is now engaged in the public school department of this city, teaching a primary class. A sad change in the fortunes of one who started in life with such briliant prospects. She is a true and noble woman, however, and every one who reads this paragraph, will praise her for her heroism and devotion,

Another Hundred Mile Advance Towards the Pacific.

Announcement of the opening of successivs sections of the Union Pacific railroad succeed each other so rapidly that one can hardly keep pace with them. Last year 540 miles was the limit of the locomotive's advance; last summer the laying of the 700th mile was witnessed by a party of eastern editors, who told the story of the road's progress to their millions of readers; September saw 800 miles in operation; and the beautiful pamphlet of the company, then issued, made that stage of progress familiar to hundreds of thousands of interested readers; but now, when we have just learned the place upon the map where our pencil might mark that 800th mile-post—behold! we have another bulletin from the end of the track that 900 miles are completed. When and where will this wonderful and bewildering progress stop? Evidently not until the builders of the Union Pacific, and they, of the Central Pacific, shall meet somewhere to the west of Salt Lake, and wed, with iron bands, the Atlantic and the Pacific. That time and ceremony are not far off. The charter of Congress says it must be by 1875; the Union Pacific Company, last year, promised that it should be done in 1870; this year they have felt justified in saying that 1869 should see the rail communication complete, and now they begin to talk of "Early next spring." Is it possible? Two years ago we should have spoken for the whole community in saying no. But this Company have taught us that impossibles are exaggerated improbables, which brains and money will rapidly overcome. More than seven miles of track, have been lately laid in one day, and the road will reach Salt Lake by Christmas time.

Will the road pay? Every indication answers—yes, enormously. Its local business, last year, exceeded four million dollars, and in September last was more than $544,000. Add to the steadily increasing way traffic the thorough business, which itself will grow with great rapidity, and the result cannot fail to be satisfactory to the many who have invested their savings in the Company's First Mortgage Bonds. We know that efforts are being made to injure the credit of the corporation and of its road; but surely such reports of its business, such evidence of a determination to finish the road at the earliest possible moment, are the best assurance of complete success and security.—*Har. Telegraph.*

The late Thaddeus Stevens.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal of the House of Representatives on the 17th inst. Hon. O. S. Dickey announced the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, his predecessor. He entered into an interesting history of the life and services of the deceased. Speeches were also made on the occasion by other members of the House, Mr. Orth, of Indiana spoke briefly as follows:

Mr. Speaker; The grave has closed over the earthly remains of one of freedom's most ardent and eloquent advocates. The voice once so familliar in these halls is hushed in death; its sound no longer greets our ears but its bold and fervid enunciation, will never be forgotten. That heroic devotion to truth and justice, to equality and fraternity, we so often admired, and which is exemplified by countless acts and incidents extending through years and years of an active existence, is a most worthy example for all good men. The principles which he professed and the work which he performed, professions and practice being in perfect harmony, will in all future times, and in all nations, render the name of Stevens a synonym for human liberty. Living in an age when opportunities for the accomplishment of great deeds abounded, he siezed upon and improved these opportunities. His mind grasped the true philosphy of events, and his practical common sense moulded it into forms of enduring usefulness. Living not unto himself, his life has not been in vain, and the impress of his genius upon the age in which he lived, will be as permanent as his fame. To elevate mankind, to improve their moral, intellectual, and phyical condition, in a word, leave the world better than he fouod it, was with him a duty which he never neglected. During his residence at Gettysburgh, an academy or gymnasium was organized by a few of the promiuent citizens, and StevenS conceived the idea of building on this modest foundation au institution of more enlarged pretensions, and of much wider usefulness. Through his influence as a member of the Legislature, a charter was obtained changing the gymnasium to "The Pennsylvania College," and, what is most remarkable, he also received a donation from the State of an amount of money sufficient to erect for the College its principal and most costly edifice. He is gone! That frail tenement of clay so lately moving among us is mingling with its kindred dust; but the name and fame of Thaddeus Stevens will never die. In all the coming years of time, so long as patriotism has a votary and freedom an advocate his name will be lisped and fame will be cherished by the countless millions of the future, and while his countrymen linger around his consecrated grave these aspirations will ascend to Heaven that a kind Providence, who rules alike the distinies of men and of nations, may grant to our beloved country many more cuch men.

Duel Near Crester Pennsylvania.

A bloodless duel was fought near the city of Chester, on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, a few days ago. The principals were two youug men, with wounded dignity and enraged passions; one a Philadelphian, the other a Princeton, N. J. sport. The trouble which led them to engage in the cutlawry, was about a beautiful young, and dashing brunette, worth in her own name close on to a quarter of a million, with a papa equally rich and quite indulgent. They both wanted her and concluded to die for her. Friends were consulted, and murderous letters were exchanged. A challenge wes the result, and it was agreed to fight it out. Pistols were chosen as the weopens, seckonds were selected, the spot was picked out and the time agreed upon. The prniciples and their backers were on hand at the appointed hour. The distance was marked off, the pistols were loaded and handed to the would be duelists. The word was given and bang bang went the pistols. Again and again they fired. but they were so nervous that neither of them received the fatal shot; not even a scratch. The matter was then adjusted. The lovers hastened to the bosom of the ptetty brunette, she had been apprised of their doings, and like a sensable young lady gave them both to understand that a much better aud wiser man than either of them was to be her liege lord, and that she anticipated that by Chrsmas Day she would no longer be a Miss, but a Mrs. and a bride.

Philadelphia Post.

Washburne and the Cabinet.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says: We have been permitted by an intimate friend of Mr. Washburne's to see a private letter written by a gentleman as late as the 24th ult., and from this, as illustrating the character and giving additional evidence of the patriotic purpose of one in whom public gossip now takes particular interest we coppy the following extract:

"So far as politicol position is concerned I am content with the one assigned me for the *ninth* time by a generous and confiding constituency. I know but little touching Cabinet appointments, and take no stock in all the newspaper talk assigning me to this or that position. The most I desire is to see General Grant's administration a success, and see all the rights of all men vindicated and protected; to see an honest, economical, dignified administration of the Government, bringing to the people peace, quiet, hapiness and prosperity.

"Very truly yours, &c,

"E. B. WASHBURNE."

Keep a List.

1. Keep a list of your friends; and let God be the first in the list, however long it may be.

2. Keep a list of the gifts you get and let Christ, who is the unspeakable gift, be the first.

3. Keep a list of your mercies; and let pardon and life stand at the head.

4. Keep a list of your joys; and let the joy unspeakable. and full of glory, be the first.

5. Keep a list of your hopes; and let the hope of glory be foremost.

6. Keep a list of your sorrows; and let sorrow for sin be first.

7. Keep a list of your enemies; and put down the "old man" and the "old serpent" first and pray for all the rest.

8. Keep a list of your sins, and let the sin of unbelief be set down as the worst of all.—*Peroia, Ill, Y. M. C. A.*

THE body of a negro named John Shaw was found near the city hospital in Memphis yesterday morning, with the head crushed from a blow with an axe. Louis Given, who lived in the same house, has been arrested as the murderer, he having threatened to kill Shaw. His axe was found covered with blood.

The United States District Court is in session at Jacksonville, Fla. It is currently reported that efforts will be made before the jury to indict Gov. Reed for some failure or excess of duty while agent of the Postoffice department previous to his election as Governor.

THE LEGAL TENDERS.

Official Opinion of the Effect of a Repeal of the Legal Tender Act.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1868.—*Sir*: Your proposition to "repeal the legal tender act *instanter*" is simply the enactment of a law to compel the immediate resumption of specie payments on the part of the Government, the banks and the people. Are the poorer sections of the country prepared for this? Think of it. The Government has of its own over 550,000,000 of outstanding liabilities that are overdue. It is the endorser of the whole issue of the circulating notes of all the national banks, amounting to $800,000,000 more. Then bear in mind that these banks owe their depositors some $650,000,000 more. Here you have an aggregate of $1,600,000,000 of debts, immediately due and payable in coin, for all of which the Government would have to stand the brunt.

The Government has say $88,000,000 in gold in its vaults, or about 5½ per cent. of the indebtedness. You will say: "The Government need but care for itself; it has nothing to do with the debts of the national banks. Well, let's see how this is: If one of these banks fails to pay its deposits on call, it, of course, fails to pay its circulating notes, on the happening of which the Comptroller of the Currency puts the bank in the hands of a receiver, and the Treasury of the United States immediately becomes, in effect, the maker of the notes, of such bank, and is, by law, compelled to redeem them. Few [illegible] stand such a state of thi[illegible] present condition, fo[illegible]y, and the inevitable [illegible] be that the banks, th[illegible]men and the credit of the Government would go to perdition together.

However desirable the return to specie payments may be, we should make haste to accomplish it slowly, if we would make it sure and permanent. Failures would be fatal. To apply the rule to "all future contracts" would not be quite so bad, but it is to a degree liable to the same objections, and besides, it would strike every kind of business with paralysis. All your after reasoning seems to me to be perfectly sound. We agree in all but the mode by which the desired good is to be attained. We should not be too impatient. The world was not made in a day. Neither can we pay a debt of $1,600,000,000 in gold "instanter." We should, however, at once set ourselves about preparing the way over which we may soon pass, in perfect safety, to the promised land that shall flow, not with milk or honey, but with gold and silver.

Your other proposition, "that all the currency contracts now in force should be converted into specie or its equivalent, when due, say at seventy five cents on the dollar," is objectionable, because it might possibly be decided to be unconstitutional, in that it would "impair the obligations of contracts." True, not more so than the present law, that makes something else than "gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debt." But that was enacted in a time of great peril, which has now passed.

Hoping that the action of Congress will be such as to be satisfactory to all right-thinking men, I am, very respectfully, yours,

F. E. SPINNER.

David Wilder, Esq., Boston, Mass.

Anti-Marrying Clubs.

One of the significant movements of the age and in the world, is the organization of what are ominously called anti-marrying clubs. They originated in England; are said to be popular in Germany, that land heretofore celebrated for its solid domestic comfort; and have already been organized in Boston, New York, and other large cities. The necessity which has driven young men to the organization of such clubs, is the growing disposition of marriagebile ladies to treat domestic duties with contempt. Every girl (or at least the large majority of girls) whose father is able to keep her without coming in contact with a broomhandle or a sewing machine, who has an immense establishment at home, expects to begin life as a wife where she left off as a Miss. There are no beginnings where fathers and mothers began. Daughters want to begin where parenss stopped. They are not content to start in domestic life with small beginnings; and if they cannot have a mansion elegantly furnished and filled with servant, they prefer boarding, where energy and disposition for domestic duty are destroyed amid the frivolities and fripperies of fashion. These are the facts which drive young men of solid character and sterling domestic qualities into the organization of anti-marrying societies. They behold at boarding houses, young wives literally wasting their precious hours, giving to unmeaning dress the time which should be devoted to useful domestic duty, until they become burdens to themselves and unattractive objects of care to their husbands. Young men entering the professions, the mercantile, financial and mechanical pursuits, cannot carry with them wives who are burdens, and at the same time win success in life. A young man with no experience in business, and with his fortune yet to make, cannot support a wife (in nine cases out of ten) as she is maintained as a daughter. The wife who demands this of a husband, in the face of the fact that he is not prepared, however generous he may be, is not a true woman, and constitutes one of the influences which encourage the organization of anti-marrying societies. Hence the whole truth becomes one of startling importance, involving alike the safety of society and the happiness of individuals. To any nation it is a disgrace to feel that our daughters' deficiencies and follie s debar men from contracting the marriage relation.

ARKANSAS.

Memphis, December [illegible].—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special of to-night says many prominent citizens have fled from the milita in Conway county to this city. Captain Gibbons, commanding the militia in Lewisburg, reports to the Governor that old man Casey was murdered for his money by his partners, Breeden and Bently, who burned the store and fled; that Gill and Matthews were burned out because they were radicals. He says: "I think I can onquer the Ku-Klux in a short time." Gibbons was a member of the legislature last session, and introduced a bill forbidding persons disfranchised following any profession, being mates on steamboats, or keeping stallions. His statements are improbable, as the loss of conservative citizens by the fire was six times that of others. Breeden and Bentley fled to save their lives.

A BOY SHOOTS HIS FATHER.—Some months since a lad in Manhaska county, Iowa, killed his father, and at his trial recently it appeared that the father, who was of a very hasty temper, and treated his family roughly had a high opinion of the usefulness of firearms, and taught his children, even the girls, to carry and use revolvers. The quarrel which resulted in his death was a horse which the boy persisted in riding against his father's will. The father picked up a stick or club and threatened to knock his son's brains out, when the boy turned and shot him. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, when the lad's counsel moved a new which was granted, sympathy was stongly on the side of the boy during the trial, as previous good character was shown and the mother and sister testified to the general harshness of the deceased toward his family.

Miscellaneous.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity, we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and

PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

dec16.

J. L. B. DAWSON,

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery Opposite side of street.
nov18'67:tf.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

JAPANNED WARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

O. R. ANSHUTZ.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.

The Clothing Store, (Sign of the Union Clothing Hall,) will be sold out entirely, at Auction, on

Monday Afternoon, Dec. 28th,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

the stock consists of
Overcoats, Business Coats,
Pants and Vests,
Shirts and Drawers,
Hats and Caps,
Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Paper Collars, &c.

—ALSO—

One Large Looking Glass, Stove & Pipes,

LAMPS, COUNTER, &c.

The sale to continue every afternoon and evening until the whole stock is closed out.
JOHN BOYLE, Auctioneer.
Dec. 16, 1868.—2t

Executors Sale of Land.—The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Wm. Brown, late of Columbiana county, Ohio, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on Wednesday, Dec. 30th, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., upon the premises, the Homestead Farm of said deceased, containing three hundred and forty-five acres, situated in Middleton township, Columbiana county Ohio, four miles south of Palestine Station, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., and one mile north of Achor. About one hundred and fifty acres of said farm is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, the balance timber land. The improvements consist of a two story brick house, containing eight rooms and cellar adjoining which is a two story hewed log house weather-boarded and painted, containing four rooms, and a large frame kitchen, with pantry, cellar, &c. A frame bank barn, wagon house, corn cribs, and other necessary out-buildings. There are undeveloped veins of coal on said farm. Also, an orchard of well selected fruit.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money in hand; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest. The payment to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold.
PETER Y. BROWN,
dec16 3t. Executor of Wm. Brown, dec'd.

B. MULHEIM, dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Carpets, Toys, &c. Store on Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa.
Dec. 18, 1868.—1y

Dry Goods.

WINTER OPENING.

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

New Opening of a Splendid Stock of

SHAWLS SHAWLS.

Blankets,
Blankets,
Flannels,
Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Sack Cloth and Dress Goods, Waterproofs, Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Cloths, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, Germantown Zephyr knit Goods.

Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Bootees, &c. &c. &c.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

a very good variety.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.

Special attention paid to KID GLOVES.

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts.

including the very stylish

New Felt Skirts.

Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS

Of every description,

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.

By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons.

a large stock.

EMBROIDERY AND LACES

A good assortment always on hand.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our new stock of

FANCY GOODS!

WE CANNOT BE UNDER-SOLD.

Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.

J. H. BENCH,
nov11'68:tf. Beaver, Pa.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

MRS. E H BEACOM,

Has just received a select assortment of Fall Goods which she offers to the public at the lowest possible rates. The stock embraces every variety of

Ladies' and Gentleman's Woolen Goods.

Plain and Fancy Yarns,

ZEPHYRS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS,
CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GLOVES, CUFFS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES,
COLORED CAMBRICS,
LACES, PAPER
MUSLIN.

Also a good assortment of

LADIES MISSES, AND BOYS

FALL HATS

which will be increased as the season advances.

She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

3d Street, Oposite the U. P. Seminary.
Sep16tf.

FALL GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE STOCK, AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market Street,

Pittsburg Pa.

Silks,
Linen,
Clothes,
Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,
Sheetings,
Shirtings,
Hosiery,
Satinets,
Prints,
Jeans,
And HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

And Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children. Cloaks of all materials, on hand and made to order.
French Merinoes, all wool, full width, choice colors, 75 cents, formerly $1.50.
Water-Proofs, good quality, $1.00.
White Blankets, 10x4, all wool, $4.00.
Best Prints, at 10½

Country Merchants supplied by dress patterns, piece or package at lowest eastern rates.

MILLINERY GOODS.

JOS. HORNE & CO

Wholesale Dealers in

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, Nets, Crapes, Ruches, Velvets and Velvet Rib[illegible], [illegible] Laces and Goods, Handkerchiefs,

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

and Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons, Loops, Gimps, Girdles, Hosiery and Gloves, all qualities and varieties, Hoods, Shawls, Caps, Leggins, Worsted, Yarn and Knitting Materials, Canvas plain and embroidered, Hoop Skirts, including "Le Panier," "Head nets, and Hair Braids, Woolen Goods,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Felt and Boulevard Skirts,

new and stylish Patterns,

Fancy Goods and Small Wares,

NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

Arrival of New Goods daily at New York Jobbers' Prices.
Paper Collars of the best makes.
Orders solicited. No. 77 & 79 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov4ly.

DR. J. R. LOCKHART,

Freedom, Beaver county, Pa. All calls promptly attended. [sept30]

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, December 23, 1868.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 19th of December.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Dec. 13,	21 deg.	27 deg.	25 deg.
" 14,	28 deg.	38 deg.	35 deg.
" 15,	31 deg.	34 deg.	25 deg.
" 16,	31 deg.	37 deg.	35 deg.
" 17,	[illegible]	35 deg.	38 deg.
" 18,	35 deg.	38 deg.	36 deg.
" 19,	35 deg.	38 deg.	37 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements which appear for the first time in to-day's Argus:

Holiday Goods—J. H. Bence.
Medical—Dr. Lighthill.
New Goods—B. S. Ranger.
Legal Notice—John Caughey.
Take Notice—Thomas Campbell.
Bankruptcy—Thomas A. Rowley.
Special Notice—J. B. Clark.
Special Notices—Mrs. E. H. Beacom.
Wanted—Oak bark.
Engine For Sale—This office.

Tenantless.—The Clarion county, Pa., jail is now tenantless. They are either a better class of people up there than they are here, or justice is very loosely administered.

Criminal.—Thirty-seven criminal cases were disposed of last week in the Washington county court. This would seem that the folks over there are a "progressive set of customers" at least.

French Currants, Layer and Valencia Raisins, at J. B. Clark's.

Personal.—D. Sankey, Esq., and Capt. Dill, editors and proprietors of the Lawrence Journal, were in Beaver on last Friday. They publish a live paper in Lawrence county, and merit great pecuniary success.

No. 1 Cider for mince pies at J. B. Clark's, Beaver, Pa.

Holiday Presents.—Now is the time to make presents to your friends, and we know of no other present that would be more appropriate than one of Weed's Sewing Machines. Where is there a father or a brother that will not procure one for his wife or sister. Call on J. Boggs, in New Brighton, and secure one.

N. B.—Every purchaser before New Year is entitled to a prize.

Fresh Can Oysters, 50c. per ½ can, at J. B. Clark's, Beaver, Pa.

Pure Drugs.—Mr. John Moore, at the upper end of town, has been doing business in Beaver for a number of years. He is a permanent citizen of the town, and a gentleman of good standing and strict integrity. His business is that of a druggist, and we venture the opinion that there are but few men any where better acquainted with their duties than Mr. Moore. His drugs are pure, and he always has a large stock of them on hand. Call and see him.

Fire Works of all kinds at J. B. Clark's Beaver, Pa.

Seminary Entertainment.—On Thursday evening of last week the pupils of Prof. R. T. Taylor's seminary gave a literary and musical entertainment, which was very creditable to all concerned. Quite a number of fine pieces were performed on the piano by Prof. Beuter and his pupils. Essays were read by Misses Robinson, Reno, Beazelle. Recitations by Misses Campbell and Stowe. A vocal class also entertained the audience with several spirited songs. The winter session of the institution opens on January 5, 1869, and the spring session April 6, 1869.

French Mixed Toy and Fancy Candies at J. B. Clark's, Beaver, Pa.

Small Courtesies.—The way to make yourself pleasant to others, is to show them attention. The whole world is like the miller of Mansfield, who cared for nobody—no, not he, because nobody cared for him. And the whole world would serve you so, if you gave them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing to them the small courtesies, in which there is no parade, whose voice is still to praise, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks and little acts of attention, giving others the preference in every little enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting or standing.

About Border.—Border is very frequently used to hide ugly defects between ceilings and walls after a job of papering is done. It is also often made to adorn garments worn by the fair sex. But John Border, near McKinly's corner, in Beaver, can dress a 'grunter,' skin a beef, or prepare poultry equal to anybody in all this region of country. If you don't believe this call at his shop, and you will see more fat, plump turkeys, chickens, geese, ducks, wild game, &c., than anywhere else this side of Pittsburg. We tried one of his turkeys the other day and found it tip-top. Reader, next Friday is Christmas, go and get one of Border's turkeys and have a "feast of reason and a flow of soul."

Dr. Lighthill.—We ask the favorable attention of our readers to the column advertisement of Dr. A. P. Lighthill of 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, in our issue of this week. The doctor is permanently located in Pittsburgh, and is meeting with deserved success, judging from the many favorable notices we find in our city exchanges. Dr. Lighthill treats all diseases of the head, eye, throat and lungs, in a manner peculiar to himself, adopted after years of study—in Catarrh and Lung diseases the patient inhaling the medicine, and thus the affected parts are immediately reached, without the entire system being prostrated by nauseous drugs. Parties find no difficulty after once seeing the doctor in applying the remedies themselves at home, and we advise the suffering to read the card.

Happiness of the Home Circle.—At this season of the year, when affection and love prompt the bestowal of some suitable token to the members of the family and to friends, the question arises, how we can delight our loved ones, and at the same time do them a real and lasting good. The answer is simple: Call upon some reliable Music Dealer, a man in whose judgment and integrity you can place implicit confidence, and procure from him a fine Piano or a good Organ, above all others the article best calculated to contribute to the delight and happiness of the entire family circle, and which is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." Such a man is emphatically Mr. Henry Kleber, of the firm of H. Kleber & Bro. 122 Wood st. Pittsburgh, a man who from his infancy has been connected with music, who is one of the very best judges of musical instruments in the country, and whose character for integrity is such that he has perhaps sold more Pianos and Organs to parties who left the choice of the same entirely with him, than any man in the business. If we add that his firm are the sole agents for the world renowned Steinway Pianos who beat all competitors at the late Paris Exposition, and also the exquisite Burdett Organ with its wonderful imitation of the human voice, a brand of instruments which are regarded as the greatest success of modern times, we need assure no sensible person that it is at Kleber's ware-room where the very best instruments are to be had. [dec23t.

Hearth and Home is a weekly illustrated Agricultural and Fireside Journal of sixteen handsome pages, devoted to the interests of Farmers, Gardeners, Fruit-Growers, and Florists. Edited by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, assisted by a corps of practical horticulturalists. The Fireside Department edited by Harriet Beecher Stowe, assisted by Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, with Grace Greenwood, Madame De Vert and other able contributors. Terms for 1869: Single copies $4, invariably in advance; 3 copies $10; 5 copies $15. Any one sending us $45 for a club of 15 copies (all at one time), will receive a copy free. A specimen copy of the first number sent free. Address Pettengill, Bates & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

Typographical Bravery.—We wish to put on record, says the New York Evening Mail, an instance of self-sacrificing devotion to business, which occurred just as we were taking our pen to enlighten the world by another editorial effulgence.

A party presented himself at the door of the composing room a moment ago in a state of great mental excitement:

"Is Joseph D. Jackson here?"

The party named was engaged in setting up our last editorial. He looked up, on hearing his name. The excited party continued:

"Your house is burned up—and every thing in it."

With a cool devotion to his duty which will bear comparison with the most brilliant historical examples, Mr. Jackson continued to pick up type.

"I tell you your house is burned up and everything in it!" exclaimed the astonished as well as excited stranger.

"Well—all right—I can't leave now—I'll come round when the paper goes to press."

Splendid Christmas Present, Free to All.—The enterprising Proprietors of the American Stock Journal have put up 300,000 copies in packages of 3 each, with a finely Illustrated Show Bill, Premium List, &c., which they offer to send free, and post paid to all who apply for them. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should avail themselves of this generous offer (to give away over $30,000 worth of books,) as the three numbers contain nearly 100 pages of choice original articles, and a great number of valuable recipes for the cure of various diseases to which horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, &c., are liable.—Farmers will find this monthly a very efficient aid in all the departments of Farming and Stock Breeding. It has a Veterinary Department under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who answers through the Journal, free of charge, all questions relating to Sick, Injured or Diseased Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry. Thus every Subscriber has a Horse and Cattle Doctor free. This Journal is furnished at the low price of $1.00 a year, specimen copies free. Address

M. P. BOYER & CO, Publishers,
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

Counterfeits.—The following are said to be the latest counterfeits:

2s on the Sixth National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Imitation. The engraving is scratchy.

5s raised to 50s, on the Tioga National Bank, Oswego, New York. The alterations are well done.

100s on the First National Bank of Elmira, New York. A close imitation of the genuine.

2s on the Lyon Park National Bank, New York. A fraudulent issue. There is no such bank.

10s on the First National Bank, White Hall, N. Y. Imitation. This note is well executed, and is a dangerous counterfeit. The curved line under the "United" connects the letters "Uni" in the imitation. In the genuine it does not. The signatures are engraved.

10s on the first National Bank, Rochester, N. Y. Imitation. The die on the upper right end quite pale and scratchy in the counterfeit. In the genuine it is dark and fine lined.

2s on the First National Bank, Portland, Me. Imitation. The butt of end of gun on left end touches border in the counterfeit. In the genuine it does not. The small figures, 1775, in the genuine, just above the gun, are omitted in the counterfeit.

Our neighbors at Enon are in a state of great excitement in regard to the prospective advancement of their village.—The Railroad Company has, we are informed, bought a large tract of land near the station, and intend building works of some kind thereon. This has stimulated the energy of the residents, and the spirit of improvement seems to have seized upon every body. We have not learned whether the Company will certainly erect works on the land they have bought, but we learn that an accommodation train will run daily between Enon and Pittsburgh, and that parties are engaged in prospecting for what is known as the "block," with a view of developing wherever it can be done profitably. If things turn out as favorably as they look at present, Enon may yet take rank among our thriving towns.—[Lawrence Journal.

The Mt. Pleasant Homicide.—We made a mistake last week in our report of the shooting of Dr. Fennimore, in saying that Smith Acheson, the young man who shot him, had been released on bail. No person appeared against him or was willing to perform the part of prosecutor, and hence he remains untried for the offence. Large numbers of his neighbors came with him to this place, and by their sympathy for him, served greatly to encourage the young man, who while he was sorry that his act had resulted in death, yet was acting solely in self-defense. This is the universal opinion of the community, and as a highly respectable young man, bearing an unimpeachable reputation, we heartily sympathise with him in his trouble, and hope it may not impair his usefulness in the future.—[Wash. Reporter.

The Lady's Friend, for January.—Never, perhaps, has there been published a more attractive number of a lady's magazine, than the January number of The Lady's Friend. It leads off with a splendid illustration on steel, of a story by Miss Amanda M. Douglas, "Chased by Wolves." Then we have a striking illustration of Mrs Wood's novelet,—for "Roland Yorke, or Done in Passion," a new and powerful story, by the famous author of "East Lynne," is commenced in the present number. In the large and brilliant Fashion Plate, the editor has given two examples of the "Grecian Bend," as it is seen in Paris—not for the imitation of her American readers, but to satisfy their curiosity, and also to prove that this is not, as many suppose, a Saratoga fashion, but one having the usual French origin. "Last words" (with poetry) is a beautiful engraving. There are also very many engravings devoted to lady's attire, and to the work-table, which the ladies can better appreciate than we can. The other literary matter is "Between Two," by that piquant and brilliant writer, Miss Elizabeth Prescott; "Who was It, a story of Planchette," by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton; 'Where?' by Florence Percy; "Bridget's Romance," by Mrs. Hosmer; "The Event at Milford," by Emma B. Ripley; novelties, editorials, &c. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving.) Four copies, $6. Eight (and one gratis) $12.—"The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post," (and one engraving) $4.00.

A HYMN.

BY GILBERT LAMBERT BEERBAHM.

"A hiding place from the wind and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in dry places, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."—Isaiah, 32. 2.

Thou blessed Rock, sure shield for man!
All unworthy though I be,
From each storm that round me blows,
Let me to Thy shade repose.
Make me feel that there can be
Safety only close by Thee.

Let me take no pleasure in
Worldly joys or worldly sin!
Teach me that Thy service will,
For my soul with rapture fill!
Thou alone canst peace impart
To the wounded, weary heart.

Let my steps nor night nor day
From Thy goodly precepts stray;
But through prayers which never cease,
May I keep the paths of peace!
Ever sure that Thou will be
Rock and fortress still to me.

Safely through this checkered life—
Through its scenes of sin and strife—
By Thy kind protecting hand
Lead me to the Promised Land.
There, O Rock once cleft for me!
Ever let me rest with Thee.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa.

[Reported for the Beaver Argus.]

Proceedings of the Beaver County Temperance Convention.

The Beaver Co. Temperance Convention met at the Court House, in Beaver, on Friday, December 18th, 1868.

The [illegible] officers were elected to offi[illegible] meeting: Mr. Abraham [illegible] ident, and Mr. Harvey Mo[illegible] y.

The opening [illegible] s made by Rev. Jno. F. D[illegible] ose speech, however, we were not present to hear.

Next followed Rev. D. P. Lowary, who spoke with great earnestness and fervor, narrating several thrilling anecdotes illustrating the horrors and cruelties incident to intemperate habits.—After him came Rev. R. T. Taylor, In the course of his speech he mentioned the surprising fact that Pennsylvania during the last year expended no less than fifty millions of dollars in the buying of intoxicating drinks. He felt sorry to think that from present appearances the raising and culturing of the vine, for the purpose of wine-making, was largely on the increase in this locality, and that wine threatened to be very abundant before a late date.

Rev. Mr. Hollingshead followed next in a very pleasant little speech. He spoke of the Society being disappointed in not receiving visits from several gentlemen from a distance whom they were expecting, but supposed their absence compensated by the number of clergymen serving in their places. We thought this remark pertinent, as all the speakers of the evening, without exception, were ministers. Rev. Mr. Smith followed Mr. Hollingshead in a brief speech. He compared the present with the past state of society as regards liquor drinking, showing how much improvement had been made in that direction.—There was a time when whiskey was used in almost every family as an ordinary beverage, partaken alike by preacher and people, but now their numbers had decreased to a minority. Sixty thousand people, he said, were still addicted to the degrading habit.

Last, "though not least," was Rev. Mr. Martin, D. D., M. A. His remarks were unusually interesting and pleasant, judging from the attention and smiles bestowed upon him by his hearers, particularly the ladies.

At the close of the lectures, a paper was handed round to the audience containing a temperance pledge, which received 83 signatures of would-be abstinence people.

Prof. Taylor made a motion that a Temperance meeting be held at the Court House the second Friday of each month. The place of meeting was amended by Rev. J. F. Dravo so as to be in the several churches of Beaver. Mr. Martin, D. D., M. A., further moved that a Temerance meeting be held on one of the Holidays, as, he said, four times the whiskey was consumed on those days as on ordinary ones. The original motion was carried.

A resolution of thanks was offered by Rev. J. F. Dravo, to the boys, for their quiet and gentlemanly conduct; also a resolution thanking the gentlemen for their lectures. Both were passed.

A motion to adjourn, to meet again on the second Friday of January, 1868, was carried, and the Convention adjourned. The attendance was very good, and the audience quiet and attentive.

M. L.

Beaver Female Seminary & Musical Institute.—The examinations for the fall term of the Beaver Female Seminary took place in the Seminary building, Thursday, Dec. 17th. The Committee appointed by the board of Trustees to hear the examination would say that the following classes were examined by Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M. Miss Magee the Preceptress and Miss Robinson: Rhetoric, Higher Arithmetic, Geology, Algebra, Cæsar, Grammar, Arithmetic (intermediate) History. The examination reflected great credit on both Teachers and Pupils, and some of the pupils were entitled to very great honor for the proficiency they evinced in their respective studies. Essays were read by the following young ladies: Ida M'Creery, subject—The Sea. Mary Atkins—Dream Land. Olie Campbell—Passage of the Red Sea. Miss Meriam Wilson—Earth's Benefactors. Amelia Morehead—Exaggeration. Josie Dravo—Nature and Art. Leora Allison—Little Things. Ella Beacom—To-morrow. Etta Tidball—Past, Present and Future; and Example better than Precept, by Miss Emma Roberts. It was evident that the young ladies had prepared themselves with great care, and some of them bid fair if diligent to excel in the art of composition.

In the evening a very fine entertainment was given by Prof. A. Beuter and his pupils, and [illegible] not saying too much when [illegible] that the Institute may be proud of [illegible] professor of Music, and the entertainment given by its pupils. The rooms were filled to their utmost capacity by an intelligent and appreciative audience. Excellent essays were read by Misses Clara Robinson, Mira Reno and Emma Beazelle, and a Recitation was rendered in a very captivating manner by Miss Blanche Stowe.

It gives the Committee pleasure to report that the Examination and Entertainment show that the confidence shown to exist in the Seminary, by its liberal patronage, is not misplaced. Prof. Taylor is laboring with his efficient assistants to keep the Seminary in all its equipments fully up to the times. We bespeak for it a full attendance at its Winter Session, commencing January 15, 1869.

J. HOLLINGSHEAD,
D. P. LOWARY,
J. K. MILLER,
T. MCCREERY,
J. F. DRAVO,
Committee.

Accommodation Train Taken Off.—On last Monday the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad company, took off the early accommodation train on their road. The first train, therefore, leaving Beaver for Pittsburgh, is at 9.40 A. M.

Gifts for the holiday's' at Mrs. E. H Beacom's, Beaver.

Look to Your Interests.—Mr. B. S. Ranger, of Bridgewater, advertises a fine lot of goods in our columns to-day. Mr. R. has done business in Bridgewater for a long time, is regarded everywhere as an honest, upright man, and will sell anything in his line at low figures. Give him a call.

A Strange Discovery.—The people living near Smithfield, Columbiana county, Ohio, have been excited somewhat, latterly, over the discovery of some strange hieroglyphics recently discovered in a coal bank near that place. A correspondent writing from there to the Steubenville Gazette gives this account of the singular circumstance. He says: I embrace this occasion to write a few lines concerning the mysterious writing discovered on the slate roof in the coal bank at this place. The writing is in four regular lines of plain raised letters. The lines are about three and a half inches apart; the letters being as regularly spaced as if they were printed. The longest line is thirty-one inches in length, and contains twenty-four letters. All the letters are about the same size, and appear to have been written from left to right, just as we write to-day.

This strange and mysterious writing, will present to the minds of the wise and scientific the question, how came it there? Who is its author? Did it come by chance, or was it placed there by the hand of God, for some wise purpose unknown to us? Or did man at some age of the world write it?

It would be just as strange a circumstance for it to come by chance, as for the name of George Washington to to appear growing in the letties bed by chance. It is the work of man, at what age of the world, and who wrote it? How did man place it one hundred yards in the hill between solid coal and slate strata, with a hill one hundred feet high on top of it, composed of slate, fire clay, lime stone, coal and sand rock, which has never been broken since its formation?

There never was but one time that man could have written them, and that was at the time of the formation of the coal vein. After the waters which deposited the coal subsided, it left a smooth surface, which by a process of evaporation became hard. While this surface was yet partially soft, man must have written those letters deep on its face and the next high water came and brought down the sediment which filled up the letters and formed the slate over the coal. Thus they became buried and remained there until strata after strata was formed and the whole was filled, and the earth's surface left in its present condition. Age after age has come and gone since the authors of these letters have passed from earth. The red man has come and departed, and it was left for our own untiring enterprising and intelligent race to inhabit the land and dig into the bowels of the earth, and there upon the slate discover those letters that must have been there for untold generations.

Furs, Furs, Furs, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's, Beaver, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Dec. 21, 1868.

EDITOR OF THE ARGUS:—Your correspondent X. Y. Z. appears to be sadly mistaken in his letter in last week's issue in regard to the particulars of the serenade given by our band to the Peak family.

We have known the Peak family for a number of years. They are all persons of education and refinement, and we are sorry that any correspondent should be so misinformed as to attribute to any one of the ladies of that family such a trite and vulgar expression as that which appears in the letter in question. Our band were very kindly treated by the Peak family, and their serenade very highly appreciated; and they all expressed themselves as greatly gratified with the very liberal patronage which they received from the good people of this place. The manager said that they had never been more kindly treated, and that their visit to New Brighton and the serenade given them should ever be remembered as one among the most pleasant episodes in a long professional life.

The past week was marked by nothing more than usual; with the exception of the fair and festival held on the 17th and 18th insts., by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church. It was a very pleasant affair from beginning to end, and reflected much credit upon the ladies who had the management of it. The cash receipts, we are informed, were about five hundred dollars. The money, we believe, is to be expended in furnishing cushions, carpets, etc., for the new church.

This week ushers in the Holiday festivities; and every eye appears to be already beaming with bright anticipations of the joys—the good things—those Holidays are to bring. To-night and tomorrow night the Ladies Church Extension Society of the M. E. Church gives concerts, to consist of tableaux, vivans, etc., the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to furnishing their new Church. May their most sanguine expectations be fully realized by an abundant receipt of Uncle Samuel's promises-to-pay.

On Christmas eve, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic will give a ball; on which occasion it is expected we shall have quite a brilliant display of

——"Fair women and brave men."

And then,

"On with the dance! let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn when youth and pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

The entire week promises to be an unbroken round of gaiety, with an evident intention of demonstrating that, although it may be "this world is all a fleeting show" there is a vast deal of enjoyment in it if we mortals only know how to avail ourselves of it.

ENDYMION.

Senatoria.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of Beaver county, held at the Court House on Saturday, Dec. 19, 1868, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That having the highest opinion of the ability, integrity, and entire fitness of the Hon. John Allison, of Mercer County, for the office of United States Senator, we do hereby request our Senator and Representatives in the State Legislature, to support him for that office, at the approaching election, so long as in their judgment, their support will be of service to him, being confident that in so doing we but reflect the general sentiment of the Republican party of this county.

HENRY HICE, Chairman.
C. M. MERRICK, Secretary.

Call and see the furs, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's, 3rd st., Beaver, she has every style.

To The Friends of the Argus.—Never since our connection with any newspaper, have we been honored with so many new subscribers, as within the past ten days. These have all been obtained without any effort thus far on our part. The people everywhere seem to "comprehend the situation" and are rallying around the Argus as they never did before. The result is our subscription list is now much larger than it ever has been in the past. But we desire to make it larger still. Our "objective point" now is to give the "old Argus" a larger circulation than any paper in Western Pennsylvania, outside of Pittsburgh. Friends this can be done, and in this way; Let each person who takes it, show a copy of it to his neighbor who does not, and prevail upon him to become a subscriber. Every friend of the Argus can accomplish this much, and when it is done, our object will be reached, and the Argus will go on its way rejoicing.

TERMS.—$2 per copy for one year, $1 per copy for six months; 50 cents per copy for three months.

Hoop Skirts and Balmorals, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's, 3rd st. Beaver.

Argus Advertisers.—The following persons make their business known through the columns of the Argus:

J. M. Dickey, Dr. Dr. Brandon, Pa.
J. H. Greer, Architect, Rochester, Pa.
G. L. Eberhart, Surveyor, &c., New Brighton, Pa.
Jas. Cameron, Attorney, Beaver, Pa.
Drs. Marquis & Cunningham, Rochester, Pa.
Seminary & Institute, Beaver, Pa., R. T. Taylor, Principal.
Cunningham & Kuhn, Attorneys, Beaver, Pa.
P. Jeunet, Jeweler, Beaver, Pa.
J. S. Goshorn, Dentist, Beaver, Pa.
W. H. Sutherland, Dentist, Beaver, Pa.
Beaver Ladies Seminary, D. H. A. McLean, Principal.
G. T. Parker, M. D. Rochester, Pa.
E. Goldsmit, Cigars & Tobacco, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. & H. Beggs & Co., House-furnishing Goods, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. P. Smith & Co., Lamps, &c., Pittsburgh, Pa.
G. W. Pusey, Grocer, Allegheny City, Pa.
Palmer & Phillips, Auctioneers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wilrich & Hartford, Boots & Shoes, Pittsburgh, Pa.
G. W. Martin, Boots & Shoes, Rochester, Pa.
Lindsay, Sterrett & Euwer, Hardware, Pittsburgh, Pa.
O. R. Anshutz, Tinware, &c., Beaver, Pa.
Administrator's Notice, J. S. Littell, Administrator.
Administrator's Notice, L. H. Williams Administrator.
Administrator's Notice, A. B. Wolf, Administrator.
Administrator's Notice, John Reeves, Administrator.
Administrator's Notice, J. C. Wilson, Administrator.
Executor's Notice, J. C. Calhoon & W. I. McClure, Executors.
Executor's Notice, R. A. Moon & Eliza Hood, Executors.
Administrator's Notice, Wm. Shrodes, Administrator.
Legal Notice, John Caughey, Prothonotary.
Legal Notice, John Caughey, Prothonotary.
Election Notice, E. Hoops, Cashier.
Administrators Notice, Samuel Black, Administrator.
Rev. F. D. Fast, Property for sale in Beaver.
Orphans Court Sale, Hanover Tp., David Anderson, Administrator.
Orphans' Court Sale, Rochester Tp., J. Noss, Administrator.
Wm. Reich, Tailor, Bridgewater, Pa.
Sands & Rineman, Fancy Goods, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. Miller, Fall & Winter Goods, Bridgewater, Pa.
C. Roedel, Wine for sale, Industry, Pa.
Mrs. S. A. Allen, Hair Resterative, New York.
Alta Vela Phosphate, Guano Co., New York.
J. R. Barrett & Co., Hair Restorative New Hampshire.
J. Patterson, Boots & Shoes, Allegheny, Pa.
McCallum Bros., Carpets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. H. Donahoo, Property for Sale, Beaver.
R. E. Sellers, Rohrer's Bitters, Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. R. Bradford, Farms for sale, New Brighton, Pa.
J. Moore, Druggist, Beaver, Pa.
Hirsh & Bros., Clothing, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. Braun, Sewing Machines, Bridgewater, Pa.
Dieker & Speck, Herb Bitters, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merrick & Co., Stoves, &c., New Brighton, Pa.
J. Thornley, Stoves, &c., Fallston, Pa.
J. H. Borland, Boots & Shoes, Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. W. & W. Snodgrass, Druggists, Allegheny, Pa.
Queen of England Soap, Philadelphia.
S. P. Cummins, Coal for sale, Beaver, Pa.
Jos. Horne, Millinery Goods, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. W. Barker & Co., Dry Goods, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. E. H. Beacom, Variety & Stationery Store, Beaver, Pa.
J. H. Bence, Millinery & Trimming Store, Beaver, Pa.
A. S. Harvey, Groceries, &c., Bridgewater, Pa.
S. Snitger & Co., Groceries, Feed, &c., Beaver, Pa.
T. O. Morgan, Groceries, &c., Bridgewater, Pa.
Coe & Darragh, Groceries, &c., Rochester, Pa.
Chas. B. Hurst, Insurance Agent, &c., Rochester, Pa.
J. & H. Darragh, Lumber, &c., Sharon, Pa.
S. J. Cross & Co., Dry Goods, &c., Rochester, Pa.
J. C. Hammond, Flour, Feed, &c., Rochester, Pa.
Croft & Phillips, Real Estate Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. Mulheim, Christmas gifts, &c., Bridgewater, Pa.
J. P. Smith & Co., Lamps, &c., Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa.
Dawson & Richardson, Dissolution, Beaver Falls, Pa.
John Border, Meat, Poultry, &c., Beaver, Pa.
Lands for sale, inquire at this office.
Rineman, Meyran & Seidle, silverware, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bounty Account, North Sewickley township.
Peter Y. Brown, Land for sale, Columbiana county, Ohio.
John Boyle, Store for sale, New Brighton Pa.
J. F. Price, Wall Paper, &c., New Brighton, Pa.
J. M. Burchfield & Co., Dry Goods, Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. E. Sellers, Rohrer's Bitters, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sibler & Stoops, Sewing Machines, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jas. A. Fortune, Dry Goods, Rochester, Pa.
Speyerer & Sons, Dry Goods, &c., Rochester, Pa.
J. L. B. Dawson, Groceries, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Wm. Fleming, Hats & Caps, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hoffman, Hoene & Co., Organs, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Briley, Farrell & Co., Lead Pipe, Pittsburgh, Pa.
S. B. Briggs and others, Salt, Industry, Pa.
Dr. Martin, Principal Academy, Beaver, Pa.
Dr. Lighthill, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thos. Campbell, Foundry, Bridgewater, Pa.
Legal Notice, John Caughey, Prothonotary.
Notice in Bankruptcy, Thomas A. Rowley.
B. S. Ranger, Dry Goods &c., Bridgewater Pa.
Engine for sale, this office.
Wanted, Beaver Falls, Tannery.

Hat and Bonnet Frames, at Mrs. E. H. Beacoms 3rd st., Beaver.

Don't forget our Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Neckties and Ribbons, at Mrs. E. H. Beacoms, 3rd st., Beaver.

Married.

Nov. 19, at the parsonage, by Rev. J. K. Moore, near Unionville, Beaver county, Pa., John Bonso and [illegible] Oliver.

On the same day, by the same, at the residence of the bride's parents, [illegible] ville, Pa., Chas. Rauscher and [illegible] Burns.

Sept. 3d, 1868, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. N. R. Johnston, of New Galilee, Pa., Mr. P. B. Morrison, of Findlay, Hancock Co., O., to Miss Rebecca C. Reed, of Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COM.,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21st, 1868.

During the past week trade has been moderately active in our general markets, and prices have ruled without much change. There has been considerable excitement in regard to Bacon, Lard and Mess Pork, and in regard to the two latter articles, there is a tendency to higher rates. There is yet no new bacon in market for wholesaling. The flour and grain markets have been weak, but at the close there is more firmness. It is not expected that there will be much improvement in trade generally until after the New Year. Groceries continue rather dull. Butter and Eggs are higher. All kinds of goods suitable for the holiday's are very active. The receipts of produce are light.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is no old bacon in market, and no demand for it. New S. C. hams in receipt by a few first class retail groceries, who sell them at 20c ℔ ℔. Lard is excited and prices advancing. We quote prime kettle rendered, 18c, and in kegs at 19c ℔ ℔. Prime mess pork sold at $28 50@29 00 ℔ bbl.

EGGS—Fresh packed are in demand at 33c ℔ doz.

APPLES—Firm at from $3@5 ℔ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—There is a large demand for choice roll butter, with but moderate receipts. We quote the best at 43@45c ℔ ℔.

HAY—There is a good demand for baled hay and the market is firm. We quote at $25@28 ℔ ton. Loose timothy hay from country wagons is in demand at $25@35 ℔ ton.

BEANS—There is a better demand and a steady market, at $3 50@3 75 ℔ bushel for choice small white.

POTATOES—The cold weather has checked receipts, and we quote peachblows firm at 80c from depot and wagons, and 90c from store.

SEEDS—Clover seed is nominal at $8 50@9 ℔ bushel, and flaxseed at $2 45@2 50 ℔ bushel, Timothy seed may be quoted at $3 25 ℔ bushel.

POULTRY—The receipts of poultry are very large and the market was extremely dull. We quote live chickens at 45@50c ℔ pair by the coop and dressed 11@12c ℔ ℔. Live turkeys $1 ℔1 50 each, and dressed at 14@15c ℔ ℔.

DRESSED HOGS—Are in moderate receipt and selling at $9 50@11 00 ℔ hundred, as to size and condition.

FLOUR—During the greater portion of the week the market has been weak, but at the close there has been more firmness, and a fair trade doing. Prices remain unchanged, and we continue to quote from store as follows: Choice spring wheat flour $8 00@8 50; good spring wheat flour $7 25@7 75, and winter wheat flour in sacks, $8 75@9 00, and in barrels $9 00@9 50 ℔ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $7 50@8 00 ℔ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Scarce, and we quote at $5 00@5 50 ℔ hundred, as to quality.

CORNMEAL—Sales of new cornmeal at $1 00 ℔ bushel, and old yellow and extra white at $1 10@1 15 ℔ bushel.

GRAIN—There is more firmness in the grain market, although the transactions are light. Prices are without change. In wheat there is very little doing. We quote red winter wheat at $1 80@1 85 ℔ bushel. Ear corn is scarce and wanted. Very little old corn in the market, and it would readily bring $1 06 in Elevator. New Corn is worth 75c in depot and 80c in store. Oats in fair demand with sales in Elevator and in depot at 62@63c, and from store at 65@66c ℔ bushel. Rye is wanted at $1 45 in good sized lots. Barley is nominally $2 05@2 10 for Fall and $1 95@2 per bushel for No. 1 spring.

New Advertisements.

Take Notice—The public are respectfully invited to call at the Foundry of the undersigned in Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., and examine the largest and best assorted lot of Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves in the County. We offer them low, and warrant them to be all we claim of them. THOS. CAMPBELL.
Dec. 23, 1868—3m.

New Goods for the Holidays.

B. S. RANGER,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, White Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Bradley's Barred Flannels, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold-mixed water Proofs, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Hoisery, Gloves, Buckshin mitts, &c.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Dips, Golden and Common Syrups, Candles, Soap, Spice and Mince Meat.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

FOR MEN LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.
dec23'68:1y.

Oak Bark Wanted.—The highest cash price paid for oak bark at the Beaver Falls Tannery. dec23 3t.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons needing the same. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINS.
Dec. 2, 1868.

Commonwealth of Pa. ex rel. Jos. Duncan, vs. Mary Duncan, a lunatic. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 32, Nov. Term, 1868.

Parties interested are hereby notified that the final account of Joseph Duncan, Committee of Mary Duncan, above named, a lunatic and now deceased, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office at Beaver, and that unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown it will be confirmed by the Court on the first Monday of next Term.
dec23—3w JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

For Sale.

ENGINE FOR SALE.

One engine is offered for sale. The boiler is 14 feet by 32 inches, together with all the fixtures necessary to work an oil well, including blacksmith tools. All in good condition. Inquire at this office. dec23 3t.

THE GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

BARKER & CO.S,

59 Market Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Commenced Monday, Dec. 7th, every article reduced. Entire Winter Stock must be closed out in 30 days.
Dec16

U. S. Marshall's Office,
W. D. of Pennsylvania,

PITTSBURGH, December 18th, 1868.

This is to give Notice: That on the 10th day of November, 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel Bailey of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., and William G. McCandless of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, partners as Bailey & McCandless, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal St. Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Penna., before John N. Purviance Esq., Register, on the 3d day of February A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY.
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Cheap

HOLIDAY GOODS,

—AT—

B E N C E ' S,

BEAVER, PA.

Extra Inducements Offered During the Holidays.

Blankets worth $7 00 per pair sold at....$4 50
Large extra heavy double French Blanket Shawls worth $14,00 sold at....8 50
Fine large double Blanket Shawls worth $14, sold at....8 50
Hoop Skirts worth $1 50, sold at....15
Large Linen Handkerchiefs worth 18 cents, sold at....10
Fancy embroidered and lace Handkerchiefs worth 85 cents, sold at....40
Merino Stockings worth 25 cents, sold at....18
Half wool ribbed Stockings sold at....15
New style fine linen sets Cuffs and Collars worth 75 cents, sold at....50
Fine all wool Flannel worth 40 cents, sold at....31
Very wide Flannels worth 60 cents, sold at....45
Canton Flannels worth 25 cents, sold at....18
Balmoral Skirts worth $2, sold at....1 25
Whalebone Corsets sold at....75
Spool Cotton worth 10 cents, sold at....05
All the latest styles silk finished Velvet Hats for Ladies or Childrens worth from $1 50 to $2, sold at....75

Good Bargains offered in Bonnetts.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

Call early and secure a Bargain.
Dec. 23, 1868.—2t.

Miscellaneous.

T. J. CHANDLER & SONS,
DENTISTS,
Rochester, Pa.,
Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call.
Nov 4, 1868.—1y.

HIRSH & BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET

(Opposite Iron City College.)

PITTSBURGH PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.
nov27'67:1y.

Industry Salt Company.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TABLE & COARSE SALT,

INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,

All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.

All orders promptly attended to.

S. B. BRIGGS, MANAGER. E. BLUNT, SEC. & TREAS.
sep16tf.

Bailey Farrell & Co.

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

and every description of goods for

Water, Gas and Steam,

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send for Price List.
apr23.

One of the Largest & Most Successful

WHOLESALE HAT HOUSES

Is the old extensive and reliable House of

Wm. Flemming,

NO. 169 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our goods will be sold at Eastern Prices, and will be found to compare in extent and variety with first class houses in New York. The stock consists of Men and Boys Fur and Wool Hats, and Cassimere Hats, Men and Boys Caps, Men, Boys and Childrens Straw goods, Palm leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Sundowns, Ladies and Misses Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Country Merchants are invited to call and, examine our Stock.
nov27'67:1y.

MEATS.—The undersigned will have a large lot of Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Geese and everything in the fowlline for the Holidays. He will also have wild Meats of all the kinds he can obtain for that season, all of which he will sell at wholesale or retail. Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, &c., for sale at his shop on Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Prices moderate. Call and see.
Dec. 16 1868. JOHN BORDER.

DR. LIGHTHILL, has established a permanent office at 296 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he can be daily consulted on

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

ASTHMA,

Discharges of the Ear, Bronchitis, Affections of Voice, Consumption, and all diseases of the

Throat and Lungs,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. LIGHTHILL REQUIRES TO SEE HIS PATIENTS BUT ONCE, HIS TREATMENT BEING MILD AND PLEASANT, CAN BE APPLIED AT HOME.

DR. LIGHTHILL

—ON—

CATARRH.

Among civilized communities there is no disease more prevalent, more universal offensive more productive of discomfort, or more liable to give rise to a variety of distressing and dangerous complications than Catarrh. In its progressive stages of development, the senses of smell and taste are frequently lost, hearing and sight often suffer severe injury, Throat Affections, Asthma and Bronchial Complaints are successfuly produced, and Consumption is almost its inevitable result.

Catarrh usually manifests itself at first in the cavity of the nose, but spreading beyond its primary seat, it soon penetrates into every cell, crevice and cavity of the head with which the nasal passages communicate, and at length becomes diffused over the entire extent of the muco-pulmonary tract.

The earliest, most prominent and characteristic features of Catarrh is a discharge from the head, consisting sometimes of a clear acrid fluid, but of tener of a thick purulent yellow or greenish yellow matter, which is usually secreted in excessive abundance, and assumes a very fetid odor. This purulent substance is discharged as a thick offensive fluid, or in hard flakes through the nostrils or [illegible], and frequently by both channels.

[illegible] many instances the discharge is of a very tenacious or gummy character, adhering to the diseased membrane with glue-like tenacity, and is removeable only with great difficulty. This fact is more particularly noticed on rising in the morning, because during sleep the purulent secretion hardens and accumulates with greater facility.

The efforts to relieve the head, at those times, by hawking or blowing the nose, are, therefore frequently most distressing to the one affected, and most disagreeable to those around him. Often they have to be so violent and persistent that the lungs and chest become strained and sore; nausea, retching and even vomiting ensues, and severe headache or dizziness usually follows and augments the general distress. In some cases even the most powerful efforts may fail to clear the head until some food or stimulant is swallowed, after which the viscid secretion becomes somewhat softened, and is then discharged more readily.

Again, the offensive matter concerts into dry, hard masses of crusts, which obstruct breathing and are very difficult to detach, their dislodgment often requiring the most violent efforts. Sometimes, these incrustations come away in small hard lumps, or fragments of a deep green tint, but occasionally broad and flat casts of notable size are expelled, on which traces of blood may at times be observed. This condition is very liable to run on to serious ulcerations, involving a loss of the bony structure of the nose, and a subsequent flattening of that organ.

In cases where the discharge is copious, and of a loose and fluid character, it frequently disturbs the sufferer's rest by the necessity of frequent expectoration, because the purulent fluid is naturally more apt to run into the throat, when as during sleep the head is thrown back. Should expectoration be neglected, as may occasionally happen during heavy sleep, the invalid is startled from his rest by a sensation of choking, caused by the filling up of the throat with the accumulated secretion from the head.

The nasal membrane is usually very much thickened and congested, causing the nose to be stopped up sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable stuffy sensation in the head, and occasionally to violent paroxysms of sneezing.

The thickened condition of the mucous membrane, and the collection of the purulent matter in the nasal canals, interferes with respiration through the nose, and obliges persons so affected to breathe through the open mouth, a practice very deleterous at all times, but more particularly so during sleep, which under such circumstances is always restless and accompanied with a heavy surging sound.

A feeling of fullness, heat, irritation, soreness or pain is generally experienced in the nostrils near the root of the nose as well as in the upper part of the throat, above and behind the soft palate, and headache is rarely altogether absent. A distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression is usually complained of over the forehead, and especially in the region immediately above and between the eyes. Sometimes pain is obstinately fixed in some particular part, as in the temple, on the top of the head, at the back of the neck, or behind the orbits, and occasionally manifests itself in the face, of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

The voice is generally affected and becomes hoarse, muffled, weak or uneven, and assumes a nasal character or an unpleasant sniffling quality. Cough of variable severity is not unfrequently one of the symptoms and results of Catarrh.

The breath is usually tainted, and assumes, at times, an exceedingly fetid and sickening odor. In some cases it becomes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

The sense of smell is usually blunted or entirely lost in Catarrh, and a similar effect on taste may be occasionally observed. The eyes are apt to become irritable, and disposed to water excessively on exposure to the cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is usually experienced after slight exertions. Hearing not unfrequently becomes more or less impaired, and noises in the head very often add materially to the existing distress.

The stomach generally suffers more or less, and becomes weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning.

The patients generally complain of lassitude and fatigue, an incapacity for either physical or mental exertions, a feeling of weight and discomfort in the region of the stomach, and a constant disposition to drowsiness and sleep. The mental faculties are also sometimes slightly affected, loss of memory being more or less present.

Catarrh may prove fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downward and producing consumption. This fact has been so repeatedly noticed that all experienced practitioners now look upon Catarrh as one of the most frequent and important causes of this complaint, but according to our extensive oobservation, it should always be regarded as a premonition, and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

A systematic, judicious and well directed course of treatment, such as we have for years employed in our practice, is sure to be followed by a permanent cure.

DR. LIGHTHILL has associated with him the eminent Specialist

DR. REED.

who pays exclusive attention to all diseases arising from impurity or insufficient nourishment of the

BLOOD,

and cures permanently all affection of the Skin Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and derangements of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

at 29 Penn Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dec23ly

New Goods.

NEW FALL

AND

WINTER DRY GOODS

JUST OPENED

AT

Jas. A. Fortune's

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PENN'.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dry Goods

Ever brought to Beaver County, and the Cheapest.

Dress Goods,

An endless Variety

REPPS all colors, MERINOS, PLAIDS ARMURES, DELAINES, &C., &C., CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, HATS AND CAPS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS, COUNTRY FLANNELS, Cheap.

Call Early and Secure Bargains.

We are bound to sell at Pittsburgh Prices.

Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching done to order.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler.

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

JAMES. A. FORTUNE.
oct7.

J. H. BORLAND

WHOLESALE & COMMISSION DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS.

Has removed from 103 Third Avenue, to the large and commodious rooms,

NOS. 53 & 55 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

And has on hand the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS & GUMS

In the City, and will be sold at cheaper rates than in Philadelphia or New York. Most of the Goods are manufactured expressly

FOR MY OWN TRADE.

I would invite the Cash and Short-Time buyers to Call and Examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save money.

GOODS RECEIVED DAILY

Retail Store No. 98 Market Street, (3 doors from 5th.

J. H. BORLAND,

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WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

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The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.

BOOKS,
BOOKS,
BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,

ON HAND.

STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publishers prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES.
WINDOW OIL CLOTH.

RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

—ALSO—

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

L. F. PRICE,

Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Now is the time to get your Holiday Presents of useful articles cheap.

Poplins worth 34c worth 40c,
Amures for 25c, worth 37½c.
Cloaking Cloths for $1 75, worth $1 75.
Alpacas for 50c, worth 65c.
Paisley Shawls for $13, worth $20.
Velveteens for $1 50, worth $1 00.
Blankets for $4 50, worth $5 50.
Plaid Flannel for 31c, worth 40c.
4-4 Muslins for 13½c, worth 15c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bed Spreads, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched Handkerchiefs, Evening Dress Silks, Black and colored Silks.

Call soon. Stock all new and best in city to prices.

No. 59 Sixth Street.

(Formerly St. Clair, near Liberty.)
Dec16

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

Christmas Gifts.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

Mulheim's Holiday Emporium.

In again making my annual announcement, to my patrons, of

Toys, Gifts Presents and rare Designs, I do it with pleasure, asking the aged, the middle aged and young to call. I greet you with such an assortment as has never before been exhibited in this County as to variety to select from and as to price. None will go away disappointed

It would be impossible to enumerate.

I again promise to sell lower than can be bought in any city in the Union.

CARPETS

will be sold below cost to clean out my present stock.
Dec16 B. MULHEIM.

FOR SALE.—150 acres of land for sale in Upper county, West Virginia. This land lays within a short distance from Little Kanawa river, that runs into the Ohio river at Parkersburgh, Va., is about 18 miles from Parkersburgh. The Kanawa affords facilities for running lumber out to the Ohio at certain seasons of the year. The land is said to be good and well timbered, and is within a short distance of Oil Wells. There are two gentlemen of this county who own 300 acres between them of the same tract. It will be sold low, and in payments to suit purchasers. Information, &c., had at this office.

Poetry.

TAKE THE PAPERS.

Why don't you take the papers?
They're the life of my delight;
Except about election time,
And then I read for spite.

Subscribe, you cannot lose a cent—
Why should you be afraid?
For cash thus paid is money lent
On interest, four-fold paid.

Go, then, and take the paper,
And pay to-day, nor pay delay,
And my word it is inferred,
You'll live till you are gray.

An old newspaper friend of mine,
While dying from a cough,
Desired to hear the latest news,
While he was dying off.

I took the paper and I read
Of some new pills in force,
He bought a box—and is he dead?
No!—hearty as a horse.

I knew a printer's debtor once,
Racked with a shocking fever,
Who swore to pay her debt next day,
If her distress would leave her.

Next morning she was at her work,
Divested of her pain,
But she forgot to pay her debt,
'Till taken down again.

"Here Jessie, take these silver wheels
And pay the printer now!"
She slept, and slept, and then awoke,
With health upon her brow.

I knew two men, as much alike
As e'er you see two stumps,
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One takes the paper, and his life
Is happier than a king's;
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down, broke his crown,
And killed him "very good."

Had he been reading of the news
At home like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Nor from the printer sneak,
Because you borrow from his boy
A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers,
And pays his bill when due,
Can live in peace with God and man,
And with the printer too.

The Atlantic Monthly for January has poems by four prominent American poets, namely: Bryant, Lowell, Taylor and Whittier. The soul-stirring lyric which we copy will find a response in every true, patriotic American heart.

AFTER ELECTION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The day's sharp strife is ended now,
Our work is done, God knoweth how,
As on the thronged, unrestful town
The patience of the moon looks down,
I wait to hear, besides the wire,
The voices of its tongues of fire.

Slow, doubtful, faint, they seem at first;
Be strong my heart to hear the worst!
Hark! there the Alleghenies spoke;
That sound from lake and prairie broke!
The sunset gun of triumph rent,
The silence of a continent.

That signal from Nebraska sprung,
This from Nevada's mountain tongue!
Is that thy answer, strong and free,
O! loyal heart of Tennessee?
What strange glad voice is that which calls
From Wagner's grave and Sumpter's walls?

From Mississippi's fountain head
A sound as of the bison's tread!
There rustled freedom's Charter Oak!
In that wild burst the Ozarks spoke!
Cheer answers cheer from rise to set
Of sun. We have a country yet!

The praise, O God, be thine alone!
Thou givest not for bread a stone;
Thou has not led us through the night
To blind us with returning light;
Nor through the furnace have we passed
To perish at its mouth at last.

Oh night of peace, thy flight restrain!
November's moon be slow to wane!
Shine on the Freedmen's cabin floor,
On brows of prayer a blessing pour;
And give, with full assurance blest,
The weary heart of Freedom rest!

PLEASANTER THAN ALL.

Robins in the tree-tops,
Blossoms in the grass;
Green things a-growing
Everywhere you pass;
Sudden little breezes;
Showers of silver dew;
Black bough and bent twig
Budding out anew;
Pine tree and willow tree,
Fringed elm, and larch—
Don't you think that May time's
Pleasanter than March?

Apples in the orchard,
Mellowing one by one;
Strawberries upturning
Soft cheeks to the sun;
Roses, faint with sweetness;
Lillies, fair of face;
Drowsy sense of murmurs
Haunting every place;
Lengths of golden sunshine;
Moonlight bright as day—
Don't you think that Summer's
Pleasanter than May?

Roger in the corn patch,
Whistling negro songs;
Pussy by the hearth-side
Romping with the tongs;
Chestnuts in the ashes,
Bursting through the rind;
Mother "doin' peaches"
All the afternoon
Don't you think that Autumn's
Pleasanter than June?

Little fairy snow-flakes
Dancing in the flue;
Old Mr. Santa Claus,
What is keeping you?
Twilight and firelight;
Shadows come and go;
Merry chime of sleigh bells
Tinkling through the snow;
Mother's knitting stockings,
(Pussy 's got the ball;)
Don't you think that Winter's
Pleasanter than all?

AFTER ALL.

BY WILLIAM WINTER.

The apples are ripe in the orchard,
The work of the reaper is done,
And the golden woodlands redden
In the blood of the dying sun.

At the cottage door the grandsire
Sits pale in his easy chair,
While the gentle wind of twilight
Plays with his silver hair,

A woman is kneeling beside him;
A fair young head is pressed,
In the first wild passion of sorrow,
Against his aged breast.

And far from over the distance
The faltering echoes come
Of the flying blast of trumpet,
And the rattling roll of drum.

And the grand sire speaks in a whisper:
"The end no man can see;
But we give him to his country,
And we give our prayers to Thee."

The violets star the meadows,
The rose-buds fringe the door,
And over the grassy orchard
The pink-white blossoms pour.

But the grandsire's chair is empty;
The cottage is dark and still;
There's a nameless grave in the battle-field,
And a new one under the hill.

And a pallid, and tearless woman
By the cold hearth sits alone,
And the old clock in the corner
Ticks on with a steady drone.

TWO PICTURES.

A row of bright little faces
A patter of dear little feet,
And loving arms closely entwining,
Mother's warm kisses we meet.
Three little cups on the table,
Three little chairs by the wall,
Three little curly heads nestled,
Each on its pillow so small.
Ah! who cannot read me this riddle of joy!
They're mother's own darlings, each dear little boy.

Three little tear stained faces,
Little, bare, unwashed feet,
Shrinkingly, timidly stealing,
In terror, lest blows they meet.
Bare dry bread on the table,
Cold, hard bench by the wall,
Straw, and a scanty, torn blanket,
That will hardly cover them all.
No kisses to-night on each little brow;
God pity and help them! They're motherless now.

Oh! how those scenes of former years,
That long since passed away,
In all their truthful light appear
Before my eyes to-day.

Miscellaneous.

THE STORY OF A POPULAR SONG.

A correspondent of an English journal gives the following touching account of the singing of "Father, Come Home," in one of the music halls in London:

Having reached the hall, we paid the admission fee of sixpence. There was a very neat stage, with gaudy drop scenes, side wings, and a tolerable good orchestra.

In the stalls sat the chairman, to keep order over as motley an audience as ever was seen out of the gallery of the Victoria Theatre.—"Costers" seemed to predominate. All seemed to be plentifully supplied with porter, and all were enjoying their pipes to such an extent as to make the place almost suffocating; for there must have been an audience of nearly five hundred.

A nigger "walk around" was just being finished, and the shouts of "encore!" whistling and stamping of feet made the hall perfectly bewildering. A name was announced from the chairman, which we could not catch, and amidst slapping of hands and stamping of feet, there was a buzz of "This is the Song." The waiter called loudly: "Any more orders?" and these being taken and duly executed, all seemed to settle down quietly to listen to the song. There was the symphony, and another buzz of "This is it!" and we began to feel anxious. Presently a female came in front of the curtain, amidst great applause, and commenced: "Father, dear father," etc. Every word was distinct, and she sang the ballad with great feeling In order, however, to fully describe the scene which followed each verse, it is necessary to give "little Mary's song:"

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes one! (gong.)
You promised, dear father, that you would come home,
As soon as your day's work was done,
Our fire has gone out, our house is all dark
And mother's been watching since tea,
With poor little Benny so sick in her arms
And no one to help her but me.
Come home, come home, come home,
Please father, dear father, come home."

At the conclusion of the last line the drop-scene drew up disclosing the father sitting at the door of a public house, in a drunken, bemuddled state, with pipe and pot before him. Little Mary was trying to drag him from his seat, at the same time pointing to a curtain behind, as she took up the refrain from the lady, and touchingly sang: "Come home," &c.

The other curtain was drawn aside disclosing a wretched room, with the poor mother sitting on the ground with a sickly looking boy in her lap, and in the act of feeding him with a spoon.

Simultaneously with the drawing of the curtain, the lime-light was brought to bear upon the tableaux, giving them a truly startling effect. After a moment or two, the act drop came down, and the lady proceeded:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes two! (gong, gong.)
The night has grown colder, and Benny is worse,
But he has been calling for you.
Indeed he is worse mother says he will die,
Perhaps before morning shall dawn,
And this was the message she sent me to bring—
'Come quickly, or he will be gone.'
Come home, come home, come home,
Please father, dear father, come home."

The act-drop rises again, and now the child has hold of the pewter pot, trying to take it from the drunken parent; and as she continues the last two lines: "Come home," &c., the other curtain is drawn aside, and we next see the child stretched on its mother's lap, and as it just rises its little head and falls back with a gasp, with the lime-light reflecting strongly upon it, there was a reality about the whole terrible view.

Sobs were heard from all parts of the hall, coming from the female portion of the audience, while tears trickled down many a male cheek.—We have seen "Susan Hopley," "The Stranger," "Jane Shore," "East Lynn," and other effective pieces played, but never before did we witness such a scene of general crying. The principal feature called to mind the picture of the "Sister of Mercy," with the dying child in her lap, and the death was fearfully natural. Even the lady who sang the song was affected, and could scarcely proceed with the third verse:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes three! (gong, gong, gong.)
The house is so lonely, the hours are so long,
For poor weeping mother and me.
Yes, we are alone, poor Benny is dead,
And gone with the angels of light!
And these were the very last words that he said—
'I want to kiss papa—good night!'
Come home, come home, come home,
Please father, dear father, come home."

Again the drop arose, disclosing little Mary on her knees appealing to her father, who, with pot elevated, is in the act of striking her with it, as she sings "Come Home," and then the back curtain draws aside, showing the mother praying over the child's coffin.

But now the sobs burst out more freely, and two females were carried out fainting. The scene was truly harrowing, and we gladly turned our eyes away.

An additional verse was sung about "Poor Benny" being with the angels above. The drop rose; the father, sober now, is weeping over the coffin of the mother, and little Mary, on her knees, singing: "Home, home, father, dear father's come home."

At this moment the curtain is drawn aside and little Benny is suspended over the coffin with wings, smiling down upon them and pointing upwards. The father falls forward on his face, the act-drop descends, and for a minute all is hushed save the sobs of the females.

"There," said a workingman, by our side, as he heaved a sigh of relief: "Mr. Spurgeon never preached a better sermon than that!" an expression to which we assented, and then left the hall.

TROUBLESOME CHILDREN.

When you get tired of their noise, just think what a change there would be should it come to a total silence. Nature makes a provision for strengthening the children's lungs by exercise. Babies cannot laugh so as to get much exercise in this way, but we never heard of one who could not cry. Crying, shouting, screaming are nature's lung exercises, and, if you do not wish for it in the parlor, pray have a place devoted to it, and do not debar the girls from it, with the notion that it is improper for them to laugh, jump, cry, scream and run races in the open air. After awhile one gets used to this juvenile music, and can even write and think more consecutively with it than without it, providing it does not run into objuratory forms. We remember a boy that used to go to school past our study window, and he generally made a continuous scream or roar, off to the school house and back again. We supposed at first he had been nearly murdered by some one, but, on enquiring into the case, found him in perfectly good condition. The truth was that the poor little fellow had no mirthfulness in his composition, therefore couldn't laugh and shout; and so nature, in her wise compensations, had given him more largely the faculty of roaring. He seemed to thrive upon it, and we believe is still doing well. Laughing hallooing, however, are to be preferred, unless a child shows a decided incapacity for those exercises.

Our eye alights, just now, upon the following touching little scrap, written by an English laborer, whose child had been killed by the falling of a beam:

"Sweet laughing child! the cottage door
Stands free and open now;
But, oh! its sunshine gilds no more
The gladness of thy brow!
Thy merry step has passed away,
Thy laughing sport is hushed for aye
Thy mother by the fireside sits,
And listens for thy call;
And slowly—slowly as she knits,
Her quiet tears down fall;
Her little hindering thing is gone,
And undisturbed she may work on."

Miscellaneous.

G. W. Martin,

(SUCCESSOR TO R. A. WILSON,)

DEALER

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,

At the old stand, in the

DIAMOND,

Rochester, Pa.

WHERE HE OFFERS

GREAT BARGAINS.

ALL WORK

Warranted.

G. W. MARTIN.

The Howe Sewing Machines

ARE THE

OLDEST ESTABLISHED

OF ANY IN THE WORLD!

They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,

Elias Howe, jr.,

Since their first introduction 1854. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch; also, the invention of Mr. Howe alike upon both of the fabric, Sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

SIBLER & STOOPS,

Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.
Office 23 South 8th St., Phila.; and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept6'6-ly.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS,

ARE THE

BEST IN USE

Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,

The very best in the Market.

R. E SELLERS & CO.,

No. 45 Wood streets,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 102 and 104 Third street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa.
[illegible]

Valuable Property For Sale.—The undersigned offers for sale the following described property, to wit: A Farm situate about three fourths of a mile from the Borough of Beaver, in Brighton township, containing 105½ acres, 75 acres being cleared and in a good state of cultivation, (nearly all of which is well set in timothy and clover), the balance is well timbered, a good portion being locust. This farm is well adapted for grazing purposes, being well watered by a small stream, and a number of never-failing springs. A portion of it is well located for the culture of grapes. It is underlaid with numerous veins of coal, and fire clay, and has erected on it a new two-story frame dwelling and other out-buildings.

Also, four acres of land, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and other out-buildings, with an abundance of fruit trees, &c., in full bearing. This beautiful lot is situate on the plain midway between Beaver and Vanport, and in full view of both. It is well located for gardening, having been used for that purpose and is the most desirable location for a country residence anywhere to be found in the vicinity of Beaver

Also, two large and commodious dwelling houses with lots adjoining, situate on the south side of the Diamond, fronting the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver. They are beautifully situated in the central part of the town, and are in good order and repair, one of which has been lately rebuilt with all the modern improvements both as to comfort and convenience, having attached all the necessary out buildings, with stabling, &c., the grounds are well arranged and supplied with shrubbery, and an abundance of fruit of all descriptions.

Also, eight acres of coal land near Shippingport on the Ohio River, this land is all underlaid with a four and one-half feet vein of choice coal, and is easily operated from a bank now open on the premises.

Also, one-fourth interest in 8 acres of coal and oil land situate on Mill Creek, near Hookstown Beaver county. The above described property will be sold on liberal terms, all together or in parcels to suit purchasers, by calling on D. M. DONEHOO, Beaver, Beaver county Pa., or A. W. AIKEN, No. 136 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nov16'3t.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

M'CALLUM BROS.

51 Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Are now opening a very large stock of

Velvets,
Brussels,
Three Ply,
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—AND—

COMMON CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUGS, &c., &c.

And every thing belonging to the

CARPET TRADE.

Dec9 M'CALLUM BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Organs.—A leading eastern paper speaks as follows of the great Eureka Organ: There is nothing so humanizing, so beautiful, so elevating as m[illegible], and nothing that we heard for many years comes so near the perfection of sweet sounds as the Eureka Organ, made by Shoninger & Co., New Haven, Conn. This instrument has the new Vox Humana Stop, which is such addition to the old organs as to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill like unto the warbling of the whole feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing hoarseness so detrimental to wind instruments. The volume of music it gushes forth is powerful, rich, and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and intoxicates the ear. No person would think of weariness, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Eureka. These most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents,

MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HORNE, & CO.

53 Fifth Avenue.

Also, agents for the celebrated MARSCHALL & MITTANER PIANOS.
oct28'68.

California Herb Bitters.—A certain remedy for purifying the blood and cure for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Constipation and General Debility. If the bitters are taken according to directions on the bottles we will warrant a cure in any of the above cases.

Sold by all the principle Druggists and Storekeepers all over the country or wholesale by the proprietors.

De DIBBRER & SPECK, No. 63 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
2. c.18'8.

Meats.—The undersigned will have a large lot of Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Geese and everything in the fowl line for the Holidays. He will also have wild Meats of all the kinds he can obtain for that season, all of which he will sell at wholesale or retail. Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, &c., for sale at his shop on Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Prices moderate. Call and see.

Dec. 16, 1868. JOHN BOMDER.

Legal &c.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Dawson & Richardson, doing business at Beaver Falls, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the [illegible] day of December, 1868. The books can be found at the old stand, where settlements will be made.
J. T. B. DAWSON,
J. RICHARDSON.
Dec. 16, 1868.3t

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Adam Beckenbaugh, late of Rochester Borough, Beaver county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.
JOHN S. LITTELL, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane A. Williams, late of Economy, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.
nov11 L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Admr.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Abner Wolf, dec'd, late of Rochester Borough, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
A. B. WOLF, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Ellen Castillo, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN REEVES, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Haltz, dec'd, late of Brighton Tp., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH C. WILSON, Administrator.

Executor's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary upon the estate of Jas. K. Calhoon, of Big Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
JOHN C. CALHOON,
J. J. McCLURE, Admrs.

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of James Hood, of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for payment. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.
R. A. MOON, Hookstown,
ELIZA HOOD, Hanover tp., Executors.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Saml. Shrodes dec'd, of Hopewell tp., Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to
WILLIAM SHRODES of Moon Tp., Admr.
Dec. 9, 1868.

J. C. Frook vs. D. B. Jeffries. In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 50, November T., 1867, Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court give judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is therefore hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.
Nov. 18—6w

Michael Grim vs. R. Pritchard & Co. In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 149 March T., 1868. Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.
Nov. 18—6w

ELECTION NOTICE.—NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 9, 1868.—The Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified that the Annual meeting or the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday of January next, 1869, the 12th day, between the hours of twelve o'clock and two o'clock of the same day. By order of the Board.
Dec. 9, 1868. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Black, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of January next, and those indebted to said estate are required to make payment on or before that time or leave their bills with Mrs. Margaret May, in Beaver, the last week in December. SAMUEL BLACK, Admr.
Dec9'

Bounty Account.—Account of receipts and disbursements by School Directors of North Sewickly Tp. for bounty purposes from June 1st, 1867, to June 1st, 1868.

DR.

To cash on hand and outstanding tax for the years 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, as per last settlement 1867.	446367—446367

CR.

By notes and bonds redeemed	2,561.88
By interest on same	192.45
By stamps	1.86
By warrant, Wilson and Daugherty Attorney fee	200.00
By warrants sundry individuals	51.90
By treasurers commission	13.05
By error in assessment.	11,00—3,040,16
June 1st, 1868.	
To cash on hand and outstanding tax	1,423.51

We hereby certify that the above account is correct as it stands stated,
JAMES WARNOCK,
ADAM ROUSER,
THOS. GILLASPIE, Auditors.
dec 23 3t.

A Speculation.—Rev. F. D. Fast offers For Sale that valuable property on the corner of Second and Elk streets, (100 feet wide each street, and corporation alley 20 feet.) in the Borough of Beaver, Beaver Co., Pa. For present living and looking to the future this is the most desirable property for sale in this town. Beautifully located, admirably suited to business men of Pittsburgh, and for the education of families. The lot contains a full acre, in the heart of town, well calculated to divide into four building lots. On the grounds are plenty of fruit, viz: Early and winter apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Quinces, Siberian Crab, Plums, Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, three varieties, Rhasberries four varieties, Strawberries, superior quality, Shrubbery, &c. House, six rooms and kitchen, wash house, good cistern, stabling, carriage house and necessary out buildings. For price and terms enquire on the premises of John A. Frazier, Beaver, Pa. Possession to suit purchaser.
Dec. 9, 1868.

ORPHANS'-COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on THURSDAY JANUARY 7th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the following described real estate of John Berger, late of Hanover Township, in the county aforesaid, deceased, to wit:—All that parcel of land situated in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Richard Stewart, lands of John A. Gibb, lands of James Whitham, and lands of Henry Lance, containing 28 acres and 78 perches, about one-third of the same cleared and under cultivation. Terms—one-third in hand on confirmation of the sale by the court, blaance in two equal annual payments with interest from same time and to be secured by bond and mortgage. The purchaser to pay all expense of preparing and stamping deed, mortgage, &c. For further information, inquire of the undersigned, Murdockville, P. O., Washington County, Pa.
DAVID ANDERSON,
Dec. 9. Adm'r of John Berger, deceased.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Cour of Beaver County, I will sell at public vendue, upon the premises on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of Ann Noss, late of Rochester Tp., in said county, deceased, at the time of her decease, of, in, and to all that certain parcel or lot land situated in the township aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of George Freisch, on the east by lands of Susan Pentland, on the South by the track of the Railroad and the Ohio river, and on the west by lands of A. P. Lacock, containing about 12 acres about 10 acres cleared and in a state of cultivation. Improvements—a good two-story frame dwelling house, orchard, &c., &c. This property is eligibly located on the line of the P. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway and the Ohio river, between Rochester and Freedom, about 21 miles below Pittsburgh.—Terms—one-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court. The balance in two equal annual payments from that date with interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage. Purchaser, to pay all expenses of preparing and stamping deed, bond and mortgage. For further information inquire of JACOB J. NOSS,
Dec9 Adm'r of Ann Noss, dec'd.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale in Allegheny county, the amount of eight hundred acres of land in farms of one hundred acres and upwards; Some of them would be divided into 50 acre lots to suit purchasers; provided any two persons would purchase a one hundred acre lot. Possession of these farms will be given by the 1st of April, 1869. All these farms are located within a reasonable distance of Pittsburgh.

Also, several highly improved farms situate in the counties of Beaver, Butler and Lawrence, Pa., can be had in lots containing from seventy-five to 300 acres, located in the fertile regions of those counties and adjacent to School Houses, Churches and Mills. Some of these tracts are located within five or six miles of the leading Railroads passing through the counties above named, and some of the Lands lie in the neighborhood of the Oil regions on Slippery Rock Creek.

One large body of Land, containing 1261 acres located within six miles of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and distant 18 miles from Pittsburgh. This body of land is well calculated for grazing and for Sheep.

The contemplated Railroad from Pine Creek to Lawrence county will run within a short distance of this body of land.

Persons desirous of purchasing should apply before the 1st of February next. After that time they would have to purchase subject to a lease of one year.

A reasonable credit will be given. Maps and descriptions of these Lands can be obtained by applying to the undersigned. Coal and other minerals underlie most of the lands.
BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD,
Real Estate Agent.
New Brighton, Nov. 25d, 1868.—dec.1:3m.

SCOURING, DRYING AND PRESSING.—The undersigned has taken out Patents for Scouring, Drying and Pressing clothing which for excellence of workmanship and speed, exceed anything now in use. Clothing cleansed [illegible] in first class style. Work will be taken in at my place of business in Bridgewater, at all times, and renovated with but little delay to the owner.

I am still Agent for Howe's latest improved Sewing Machines, and also Singer's, both of which are growing more and more in favor, the longer they are used.
[illegible] JOSEPH BRAUN.

Stoves, &c.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.

Car Factory Buildings,

New Brighton, Pa.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREM. COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14.10
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy,	10.25
" 2, " " "	13.00
" 3, " " "	17.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. [illegible] Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8 00
" [illegible] " "	10.00
" [illegible] " "	13.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

" 93, Grate 15½ inch,	$2.00
" 92, " 17 "	2.63
" D, " 18 "	3.25
" 91, " 19 "	3.25
" 75, " 19 "	3.25
" C, " 20 "	3.50
" 121, " 21 "	4.00
" 120, " 21½ "	4.73
" 8, " 21½ "	4.73
" 122, " 22½ "	5.40
" 78, " 22½ "	5.00

Fenders.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	.73
" 73, " " Narrow,	2.73
" 14, Fancy "	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.75
" 32, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 31, Box, without Rod,	1.75
" 23, " " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

oct14'68 MERRICKS & CO.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY.

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP

IN FALLSTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

Having refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit the market among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also almost all other Plows now or previously in use.

STOVES! STOVES!!

I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of

COOKING, FRANKLIN & HEATING STOVES,

Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical stoves as it takes less fuel and is more durable than other in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be referred to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans,	Jason Richardson,
M. T. Kennedy,	James McGehen,
Eli Reno,	Capt. Woodson Gison,
John Watson,	Thomas R. Davis,
Mrs. Geo. Fulton,	Samuel Murphy,
Capt. J. S. Winans,	Miss Holdship,
William Sagers,	Hiram Stowe,
Joseph Darling,	Mrs. Patterson,
William Stuart,	James McDermitt,
Robert McGowan,	Samuel Dunlap,
Joseph Blackmore,	Thompson Johnston,
Mrs. Joseph Martin,	Mr. Crawford,
Mrs. Major Wad	Mrs. Rev. Stephens,
Dr. J. D. McCreary,	Jonathan McKenzie,
Milo N. Miller,	Judge Kairns,
David Lesick,	Richard Knight,
Capt. James Roney,	Solomon Frank,
Dr. C. H. Tuttle,	James Knowles,
William Reed,	David Calhoon,
Kelly Hunter,	Richard Staley,
John McLaughlin,	Joseph McFerran,
Samuel Taylor,	David Carr,
Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,	George Wilson,
Thomas Beacom,	James Thompson,
John Dunlap,	Mrs. Quay,
Milton Davis,	Harrison Reed,
Marcus Baldwin,	Milton Reed,
David Lloyd,	Boston Grove,
John M. Duncan,	William Grove,
J. V. Winans,	Washington Engle,
Mrs. Robt. Andrews,	James Galley,
Mr. Lobley,	Robert Graham,
Mr. Case,	Thomas Bradshaw,
Frederick Katarar,	Milo Bradshaw,
Benjamin Franklin,	Dixon Reed,
Capt. James Johnston,	Daniel Maxwell,
Samuel Kennedy,	J. W. Funkhouser,
George Evans,	William Wagner,
John Jackson,	Mr. Chaney,
Halter Buchanon,	Henry Sulhurst,
Mrs. McPhillomy,	Mr. Wray,
N. T. Reeves,	David Mitchell,
William Hoon,	

JOHN THORNLEY.
415'[illegible]

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Opera House Auction Room,

No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.
apr22'68:1y.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, North Front Street, Philadelphia
sept2'69.

Wine For Sale.—The undersigned has a large lot of Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.

Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard. CHARLES ROEDEL.
[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

FARMERS!

TRY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from

ALTA VELA.

Contains three per cent. of

AMMONIA!

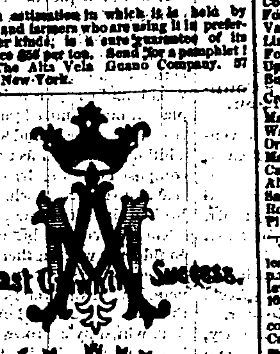
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble

Bone Phosphate of Lime,

Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a

COMPLETE MANURE.

The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds; is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company. 57 Broadway, New-York.



Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

IMPROVED

HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE

HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

MOORES' DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER.

May be found, the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies.

Paints, Oils.

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Dupoco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheesemans, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of
LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.
Ever offered outside of the city at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
july1'67 J. MOORE.

J. PATTERSON,

Wholesale Dealer in and Manufacturer of

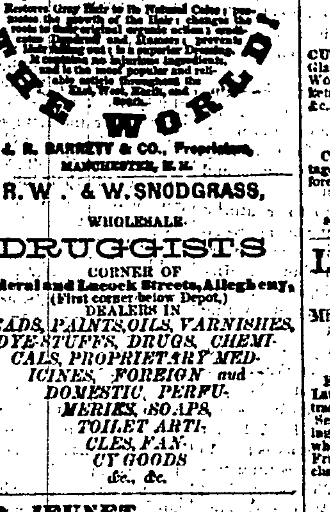
BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

NO. 91 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Applications for Central and Western Pennsylvania be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, oct14'68. Harrisburg, Pa.



R. W. & W. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF

Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,
(First corner below Depot,)
DEALERS IN

LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS &c., &c.

P. JEUNET,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Third street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
sept7'[illegible]

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.

Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one year. J. S. GOSHORN.
[illegible]

DR. W. H. Sutherland.

DENTIST,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (OVER THE LOCAL OFFICE.) Has just returned from Ohio, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with one of the best dentists in the country.

All work executed in style and at prices defying competition.
sept23'68:1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. [illegible], 1868, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. (Train leaving Chicago at 4.30, P. M., leaves daily.) (Train leaving Pittsburgh at 4.30 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wooster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	1010	1017
Crestline A. / D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucyrus	[illegible]	[illegible]	1126	[illegible]
Upper Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	1150	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	1220AM	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Wert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	640	[illegible]
Valparaiso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	710	720	1015	955

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	550PM	450AM
Valparaiso	[illegible]	1110	657	657
Plymouth	1135	[illegible]	830	908
Warsaw	[illegible]	145	[illegible]	1014
Columbia	100	[illegible]	1005	1110
Fort Wayne	200	[illegible]	1055	1220PM
Van Wert	[illegible]	[illegible]	1200AM	208
Lima	408	526	100	230
Forest	510	660	205	435
Upper Sandusky	[illegible]	718	230	505
Bucyrus	609	801	315	558
Crestline A. / D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	625 / 545AM
Mansfield	723	935	431	630
Wooster	851	1107	606	840
Orrville	915	1136	634	915
Massillon	[illegible]	1204PM	707	958
Canton	1003	1220	735	1021
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	1040	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	1145	340

Youngstown [illegible] and Erie Express leaves [illegible] p. m.; New Castle, 4:00 p.m.; [illegible] Pittsburgh, 5:00 p. m. Returning, leaves [illegible] 7:15 a. m.; arr. at Youngstown, 10:45; [illegible], 2:40 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m.; New Castle, 7:10 a. m.; arrives at Allegheny, 10:20 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:40 p. m.; arrives New Castle, 7:05 p.m.; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 2d, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	[illegible]	1210PM		335PM
Euclid Street	841	1221		348
Hudson	945	114		453
Ravenna	1019	146		536
Alliance	1115	227		621
Bayard	1156	251		
Wellsville	125PM	415		

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.		ACCOM
Wellsville	[illegible]	415PM		
Bayard	1033	520		
Alliance	1115	557		810
Ravenna	1204PM	604		908
Hudson	1239	703		945
Euclid Street	146	749		1032
Cleveland	200	800		1150

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	615AM	150PM	1115AM	
Bridgeport	62[illegible]	200PM	1125	
Steubenville	748	3[illegible]	1229PM	
Wellsville	850	440	150	700AM
Smith's Ferry	913	5[illegible]	212	7[illegible]
Beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	955	540	250	8[illegible]
Pittsburgh	1100	645	400	9[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	615AM	220PM	440PM	335PM
Rochester	725	310	555	435
Beaver			600	000
Smith's Ferry	812	342	639	535
Wellsville	843	420	720	605
Steubenville	945	530	813	
Bridgeport	1055	630	9[illegible]	
Bellair	1105	640	930	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 650 a. m.	Bayard, 935, a. m.
Bayard, 12:10 m.	N. Philadelphia, 3:00 am

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

Beaver Ladies' Seminary.—Will open on the 8th of September next. Pupils received at every stage of advancement. In the Primary Department boys and girls received. Young men will be taught by the Principal in his own room, but none taken as boarders.

Our purpose is to establish the reputation of the school on thorough scholarship in every branch studied. It is therefore important that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, and continue regular in their attendance.

Having had over one hundred enrolled during the past year, we hope for a large increase during the coming year.
D. H. A. M'LEAN, Principal.
aug11'68:tf.

G. T. PARKER.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding towns. He would say that he pays particular attention to Surgery. His new mode of distinguishing diseases enables him to offer great relief to persons suffering with chronic diseases. He will also aid other physicians in surgery and the diagnoses of difficult cases by having timely notice.

Office on the Diamond, two doors east of Conway's store and nearly opposite Mr. Johnson's grocery, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.
Dec13.

E. GOLDSMIT,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

312 Liberty, opposite Wayne St., Pittsburgh.

Persons purchasing Cigars of him can always be sure of getting the same article, as he manufactures them under his own supervision and can guarantee perfect satisfaction.
nov113m

G. PUSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

and TEAS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUIT,

Pickles, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.

NO 49 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Pe'a.

Nov67,[illegible]

House Furnishing Goods,

WHOLESALE and RERAIL.

CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING Glasses, and Glassware. Also, Japan, Tin Wooden and Willow ware, Market and Fancy Baskets, [illegible] Kitchen Setts, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. [illegible] AND CANS.

Country [illegible] find it to their advantage to give [illegible] examine our stock before making their purchases.
[illegible] & H. BEGGS & CO.,
No 134 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
sept9'68tf.

Lamps, Glassware and Carbon Oil,

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

Fruit Jars and Fruit Wax in connection with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware; and Carbon Oil trade, Manson, Willoughby's and Newman's Self Sealers Union, O. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Rockingham and Tin of the very best in the Market, wholesale and retail. 2000 pounds IX, and XXX Fruit Wax just received, please call before purchasing.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

187 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILRICH & HARTFORD.

Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

LOW PRICES

Call and examine our Stock

NO. 100 MARKET STREET,

Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. WILRICH. J. H. HARTFORD.
dec16

Groceries.

A. P. [illegible]

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

AND

Hardware,

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Teas, Rice,
Coffee, Cheese,
Sugar, Soaps,
Molasses, Bacon,
Syrups, Fish,

Hardware.

NAILS & WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Peck Measures,
Oak Churns, ½ Bush. Measures
Willow Baskets, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

Choice Family Flour,

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand. Prices very low, call and see.
A. P. MARVEY,
oct7'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

SIMON SNITGER & CO.

(At the old stand, 3rd street, Beaver, Penn'a.)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS.

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good an article as the market affords.

All goods delivered if required.
jan15:1y.

T. G. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries,

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods Delivered, Free of Charge, in all the Villages.

BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 19, 1868.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH,

Rochester Oct. 1st. 1867—oct3'67:1y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Fall and Winter wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Chas. B. Hurst,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

Deeds and Agreements written, and acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France.

Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.
[illegible]

Farmers Take Notice.—The undersigned having placed their Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Bolts, &c., and having secured the services of William Sodiski, our old miller, and late of the Industry mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains.

Come One, Come all and Try us !!

LUMBER, SHINGLES

AND LATH, as cheap as the cheapest.
J. & H. DARRAGH.
Sharon Mills, Beaver county, Pa.
oct7'68

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have just opened the largest and finest stock of

House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of Silver Ware, Cutlery,
Japanned Ware,
Wooden and Willow Ware,
Hand-[illegible] Glove and Work Boxes,
Richly Inlaid Writing Desks, Parian Vases and Groups. All kinds of Wooden, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Barrows, &c.

Call and examine our stock of [illegible] Novelties. [illegible]
Dec[illegible] [illegible], 88 6th Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Dry Goods.

[illegible] Beaver, [illegible]

AT

S. J. Cross & Co.

ROCHESTER, P[illegible]

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK

DRY GOODS

FLANNELS,

Plain Flannels,
Barred Fla[illegible]
Opera Flannels,
Alp[illegible]
Merinos,
Delai[illegible]
Ginghams,
F[illegible]
Shawls,
H[illegible]
Gloves,

BALMORAL SKIR[illegible]

CANTON FLANNEL

MENS' AND BOYS' W[illegible]

JEANS, CASSIMERES, DO[illegible]
&c.

READY MADE SHIR[illegible]
DRAWERS.

HATS AND CA[illegible]

NEW STYLES AND C[illegible]

Boots and Sh[illegible]

A larger and better Stock than we [illegible] before kept, Mens' and Boys', [illegible] Misses' and Childrens' Shoes [illegible] shoes, just bought and [illegible]

FOR SALE L[illegible]

ALSO

Our usual Stock of

HARDWARE AND [illegible]

GLASS, QUEENSWA[illegible]

Bacon,

Paints,

Grain,

Grain, Flour, Salt, Fi[illegible]

We buy often and keep our stock, always having everything new [illegible] customers.

WE BUY CLOSE AND SELL [illegible]

CALL AND SEE

S. J. CROSS [illegible]

Rochester, Oct. 4th, 1868.

J. C. [illegible]

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Flour, Feed, Meal, &c[illegible]

[illegible]

The Pittsburgh Real Estate [illegible]

IS PUBLISHED BY

CROFT & PHILLI[illegible]

Real Estate Agents and [illegible]

Office No. 139 Fourth [illegible]

PITTSBURGH

DONT FAIL TO GET ONE [illegible] TO ANY ADDRESS

[illegible]